

Sununu Took Free Rides on the Military, U.S. Data Indicate

By Charles R. Babcock
and Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — The White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, has used military jets more than 60 times over the last two years, in many instances for what appears to be personal or partisan political travel, including flights to Colorado ski resorts, to his home state of New Hampshire and to Republican fund-raising events.

A presidential spokesman said White House policy required Mr. Sununu to use military planes in order to stay in "immediate voice contact" with the White House at all times. But neither he nor Mr. Sununu's office would say whether any personal or political trips had been reimbursed at full commercial rates, as the policy requires.

That reimbursement rate, however, would cover only a fraction of the flights' actual cost to the government — more than half a million dollars in Mr. Sununu's case.

The White House said in a statement on Sunday that it had authorized Mr. Sununu's use of the military aircraft. United Press International reported from Washington.

John Harrick, assistant White House press secretary, said, "Governor Sununu's travel has been in accordance with official authorization for chief of staff travel."

The travel records show that Mr. Sununu, three-time governor of New Hampshire, made 27 trips to his home state, or to Boston, on military planes.

In December 1989, Pentagon flight records show that Mr. Sununu and two other passengers flew from Andrews Air Force Base near Washington to Salt Lake City, Utah, and then to Vail, Colorado, on an air force jet. The plane returned to Washington without any passengers, then flew back to Vail, empty again, three days later to pick up Mr. Sununu's party. Flying time: 16 hours.

The trip cost the government more than \$30,000. A commercial flight to Vail for a single passenger would have cost about 90 percent less.

Mr. Sununu made a similar trip to Aspen, Colorado, in December during the Gulf crisis. This time the plane flew from Aspen to nearby Grand Junction, Colorado, where the crew, usually five air force personnel, stayed over two nights before flying back to Aspen to take the Sununu party home.

The hourly rate the air force used to compute costs was \$3,945, and the eight hours of flying cost more

than \$30,000. The current round-trip commercial coach fare between Washington and Aspen is \$1,076.

A spokesman for Mr. Sununu, Edward Rogers, said the chief of staff "has no comment and will not discuss this with you." Mr. Rogers also declined to comment on whether Mr. Sununu had reimbursed the government for any personal trips.

Through independent research, it was possible to determine that at least \$8,900 had been paid to the government for Mr. Sununu's travels.

For all but one of the flights, Mr. Sununu has flown in a C-20, the 12-passenger military version of a Gulfstream III long-range corporate jet.

The Sununu travel records, made available by the Pentagon, cover flights on which he was the principal passenger, not those on which he accompanied the president on Air Force One.

Because the White House declined to provide any documentation or explanation for Mr. Sununu's travel, which exceeds that of other recent chiefs of staff, it is not known which trips involved official White House business.

Until 1987, the White House practice was that senior officials, such as the chief of staff, generally traveled by commercial aircraft when on personal trips.

The White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said in a statement that the chief of staff and the national security adviser now travel under a directive that "for a number of communications and security reasons requires them to have immediate voice contact with the White House at all times."

Mr. Sununu's first recorded use of a military jet was on April 15, 1989. The plane flew without any passengers to Manchester, New Hampshire, about 15 miles (25 kilometers) from Mr. Sununu's home in Salem. It returned early the next day with Mr. Sununu aboard. The flying time was about two and a half hours. At the \$1,892 hourly rate used at the time, the trip cost the government about \$4,730. One-way coach fare from Manchester to Washington now is \$295.

He made 22 flights in 1989, half of them to New Hampshire or Boston. Other destinations included Los Angeles, San Francisco and Florida.

Last year, Mr. Sununu made 41 trips on military planes. Among his destinations were the Indianapolis 500 auto race; a charity ski event in New Hampshire that he helps sponsor to honor the late Challenger astronaut Christa McAuliffe; and political fund-raising events for incumbent governors in Kansas and Nebraska.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Some Find Chitchat A Nontrivial Pursuit

Small talk, the chitchat or better exchanged with strangers or nodding acquaintances at social events, "is not one of life's major arts or accomplishments," writes Enid Nemy in the "New Yorkers, etc." column of The New York Times, "but there's no denying that there is a certain skill to it."

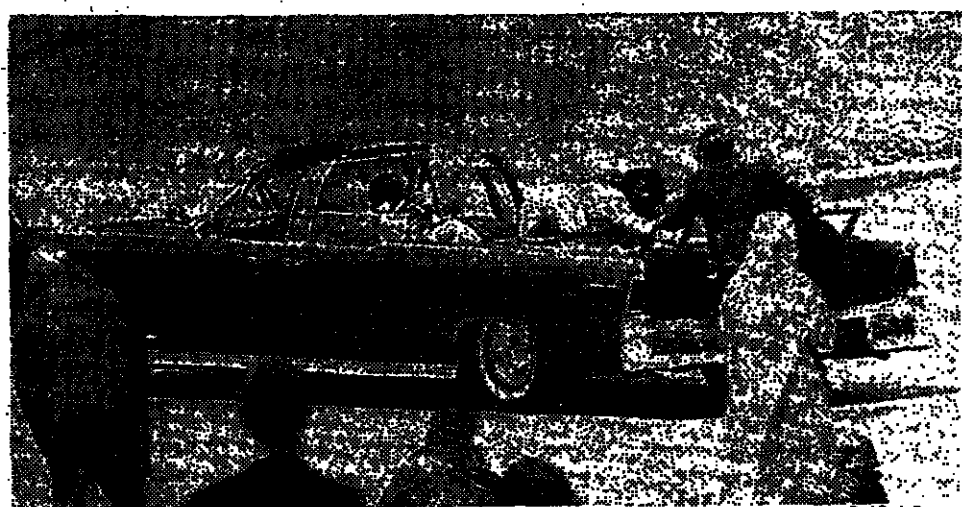
She adds, for those who get tongue-tied on such occasions, that two important factors make small talk easier, "one possible for anyone, the other not."

The first is a genuine interest in people, a sincere desire to know more about them. The other is having a fascinating occupation, or one with an organization that arouses interest.

"I'm pretty good at small talk," said Monie Begley, a vice president of Madison Square Garden. "When I tell people where I work, they all want to know something about the Garden, or they have complaints or suggestions — what the basketball team should be doing, for example."

But Susan L. Taylor, vice president of Essence Communications, said: "I don't know how to chitchat, and I don't want to spend any energy on it. I'm drawn to people I can have a meaningful conversation with, and I never have a problem because I believe such spirits find each other."

About People
Marjory Stansman Douglas, whose 1947 book, "The Everglades: River of Grass," is a seminal work in the environmental movement, turned 101 this month. She asked that, instead of a party being given, trees be planted in her name. After planting the first tree, a silver palm, Harvey Rubin, a commissioner of Miami's Dade County, called



NOV. 22, 1963: THE MOVIE — In the filming in Dallas of "JFK," the actress playing John F. Kennedy's wife, Jacqueline, reaches for a Secret Service agent after the president was shot. The scene in the Oliver Stone film was photographed at the grassy knoll where Kennedy was killed.

Mrs. Douglas "a child of the 1950s and a role model of the 1990s."

When Kent Conrad, a North Dakota Democrat, won a U.S. Senate seat in 1986, he promised in speech after campaign speech that he would not seek re-election if the federal and state deficits did not drop by 80 percent. No ifs, ands or buts. "I'm either going to get results or get out," he said. Now, with no prospect of either deficit dropping by 80 percent, Mr. Conrad, 43, has not announced whether he will run for re-election, but he is already feeling the heat. Questioned by pupils at a North Dakota high school, he said, "I made a statement on something I could not, in and of myself, deliver. That is, I could not make it happen alone."

"The book has been around so long that everybody thinks they've seen the picture," says Basil Schulberg of his 1939 novel, "What Makes Sammy Run?" The book, about a rapacious film producer, got a chilly reception in Hollywood. It never made the screen, although it had a long run

as a Broadway musical. Mr. Schulberg, son of the producer B.P. Schulberg, grew up in Hollywood. Now 76, he said he is discussing a screenplay with Warner Brothers.

"The thing is, I don't read other writers because I'm writing all the time," Norman Mailer says in Esquire magazine. "It's too disturbing to read a writer with good style when you're in the middle of putting your work together." He adds, "It's very much like taking your car apart and having all the pieces on the floor when somebody rides by in a Ferrari."

Short Takes
Automobile sales are dropping in the United States, from 11.4 million units in 1986 to 9.3 million last year. But luxury car sales are steady. The New York Times reports. The major beneficiary is Ford's Lincoln division. Its share of the luxury-car market has doubled to 20 percent since 1980, while the General Motors Cadillac has dropped to 22.3 percent from 31.4 percent in 1980. Foreign-made luxury cars make up the rest. Lincoln's price tag is

lower. Lincoln also has made volume sales to rental companies, but this policy could eventually backfire by eroding trade-in value.

One recent Lincoln user was a 28-year-old ex-convict who, New York police said, hired a limousine, asked the driver to wait, held up a Citibank branch in mid-Manhattan for \$2,090 in loose bills and then got stuck in traffic. He was arrested forthwith. "At least this guy's got class," said the arresting officer. "He hired a Lincoln Town Car."

Heroes of Sport: A bumper sticker seen on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles says: "JESUS SAVES. Gretey gets the rebound, he shoots, he scores." Tampa, Florida, is the hometown of Lou Piniella, the Cincinnati Reds' manager, and the Reds' training camp is nearby. He was given the key to the city in ceremonies this spring; four days later he got a ticket for making an improper turn.

Arthur Higbee

Bogotá Export Market: Real Coca, Fake Dollars

By James Brooke

BOGOTÁ — At a busy bazaar of electronic goods here, Arturo Abril's smile faded when a customer asked to pay for a video camera with U.S. dollars instead of Colombian pesos.

The worried salesman snapped the \$100 bills, rubbed them, held them up to a light, consulted with a colleague, and finally asked for the buyer's home address.

Behind Mr. Abril's wariness is Colombia's emergence as the largest source outside the United States of counterfeit U.S. currency. Because of the wariness of merchants like Mr. Abril, counterfeiters here are increasingly exporting their fake bills to Latin America, to the Caribbean and to the United States.

One-third of the counterfeit dollars seized in the United States last year were printed in Colombia. About half of the seized dollars were printed in the United States.

Counterfeiting rings have flourished in Colombia, taking advantage of some of the same factors that allowed Colombians to win dominance of the world cocaine trade: a weak judicial system, a hard-driving business ethic and technical sophistication.

Most of the counterfeiters come from Cali, whose legitimate presses make Colombia second only to Spain in the number of book titles published yearly in the Spanish-speaking world. But some of Cali's printers put their skills with ink, offset and paper to illegal use.

"By bleaching a \$1 bill, they get the security paper to print a \$100 bill," said Martha Leticia Pérez Espinosa, director of the forgery section of Colombia's investigative police. But she said that many Colombian forgers used their own paper containing the red and blue fibers present in the paper of legitimate U.S. currency.

U.S. dollars are the preferred currency of the forgers, partly because of high face values and partly because of low jail sentences. Under Colombian law, forging national currency carries a maximum jail sentence of 15 years. Forging foreign currency carries a maximum sentence of five years.

At the headquarters of the national police, Captain Irwin Alexander Sánchez flipped through the case files of two counterfeiting rings broken up since January.

"These people leave jail and go right back to work," said Captain Sánchez, who estimated that the average sentence for forging U.S. currency was less than one year. Since 1985, he said, 18 major presses have been seized in Cali and Bogotá.

Kids' TV in U.S. Is 20% Ads

WASHINGTON — About 20 percent of U.S. children's television consists of noneditorial material, mostly advertising, according to a study released Sunday by a unit of the Council of Better Business Bureaus. American children watch an average of 3.5 hours of TV daily.

U.S. and Canada Agree to Renew Air Defense Pact

WASHINGTON Post Service

TORONTO — The United States and Canada have agreed to renew for another five years a 1958 agreement on early-warning detection of Soviet missiles and bombers launched against North America.

The government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced its approval of the extension of the North American Aerospace Defense Command, established under the 1958 NORAD agreement, but also said it supported a review of Canadian-U.S. military relations.

The command operates early-warning radar systems above the Arctic Circle.

Opposition parties and disarmament groups in Canada have urged the government to terminate the NORAD agreement, or at least to revise it.

But some senior officials of Canada's Ministry of Defense had maintained that because of political uncertainties within the Soviet Union, the agreement needed to be extended for the full five years.

Sean O'Faolain, Irish Writer, Dies

The Associated Press
DUBLIN — Sean O'Faolain, 91, whose beautifully crafted short stories won him a reputation as the "Irish Chekhov," died here Saturday following a brief illness, a spokeswoman for the Achare House Nursing Home said Sunday.

President Mary Robinson described Mr. O'Faolain as "a writer of extraordinary versatility," and said he would be fondly remembered for his contribution to Ireland's cultural and literary heritage.

After completing his studies at University College in Cork, Mr. O'Faolain joined the Irish Republican Army in 1921 and remained a member for six years. He spent several years at Harvard University and later taught in England before returning to Ireland in the 1930s.

In addition to his work as a writer of short stories, Mr. O'Faolain produced essays, biographies, criticism and works on his wide travels.

He is survived by his daughter, the writer Julia O'Faolain.

Other deaths:

Steve Marriott, 44, former lead singer with the rock groups Small Faces and Humble Pie, whose hits included "Ichiboo Park" and "All or Nothing," in a fire at his cottage northeast of London, the police said Saturday.

Ron Botelder, 50, a baritone who sang with the Metropolitan Opera and the New York City Opera, of AIDS Thursday in New York.

Cardinal Emmanuel Kiwuka Nsubuga, 77, the former head of the Roman Catholic Church in Uganda, of cancer in a hospital in Cologne, a church official said Sunday.

Bangladesh Jails Former Official

The Associated Press

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Former Prime Minister Mirza Nurul Hossain Chowdhury was arrested Sunday after demanding the release of the deposed president, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, the police said.

Mr. Chowdhury, who was General Ershad's prime minister from 1986 to 1988, issued a statement Friday in which he strongly criticized

the transfer of General Ershad from a Gulshan villa, where he had been under house arrest, to the Dhaka Central Jail. He demanded General Ershad be freed.

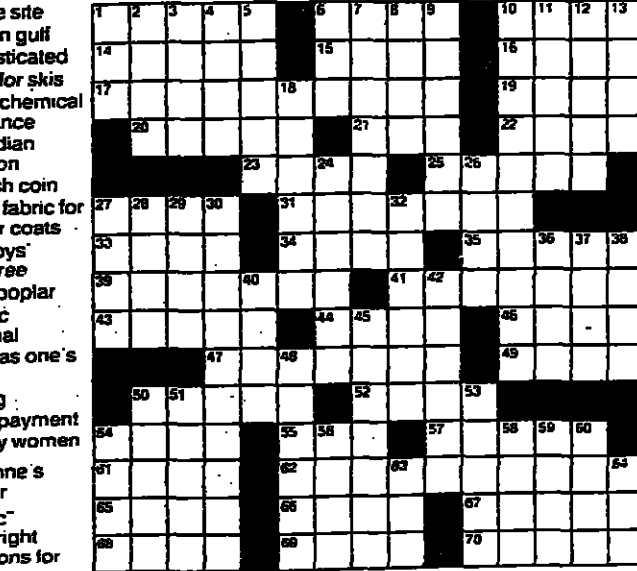
Mr. Chowdhury, acting president of General Ershad's Jatiya Party, has been named in a corruption case concerning deposits in state-owned banks, but this does not constitute a specific charge under the Bangladesh legal system.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Formal neckwear
 - 8 Kenya's Daniel — Mbi
 - 10 Pop investments
 - 14 Andean animal
 - 15 Dry, parched
 - 16 Long, loose garment
 - 17 Hot-weather headgear
 - 19 Thought
 - 20 Diminished
 - 21 Turn right
 - 22 Retail
 - 23 British welfare item
 - 25 Western mountain lake
 - 27 Error
 - 31 Hanging ornament
 - 33 Food fish
 - 34 British "bye-bye"
 - 35 Two times
 - 39 Hold firmly

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CADRE SAGRA NPS
ADIEL APLED OUI
VIVELAFRANZ MIX
INANAME STEADS
LANA ETWEE DESI
CELEAS VAGAL
COSTLE WOMENS
ENASHARI RCA
ENSES EVICTEES
ANSEN BAITER
RASA SADAT IDEA
LUNICS TEASING
LIZ RAISON OCTET
LOI ABNER OCTET
ENE ESSES STORE

- DOWN**
- 41 "Rock-a-bye-baby on the —"
 - 43 Oktoberfest item
 - 44 Abel or Wiesel
 - 47 Collegian
 - 48 Completed
 - 50 Commence
 - 53 Money exchange item
 - 54 Prefix for plane or space
 - 55 Pale
 - 57 Weeping woman of myth
 - 61 Heavy hit
 - 62 Cloth of Calcutta
 - 63 Bostwain, for short
 - 66 British gun
 - 67 Screen star
 - 68 Some flock members
 - 69 Work for
 - 70 Type of bar
 - 24 Sprang
 - 25 Poker payment
 - 27 Fr. holy women
 - 28 Fontaine's partner
 - 29 "Picnic" playwright
 - 30 Creations for mermaid
 - 32 TV's "The Game"
 - 36 "Leave — Beaver"
 - 37 Foot ailment
 - 38 Foil's kin
 - 40 Against
 - 42 Eye part
 - 3 Miracle site
 - 4 Arabian gulf
 - 5 Domesticated
 - 6 Wood for skis
 - 7 Active chemical substance
 - 8 Comedian Johnson
 - 9 Spanish coin
 - 10 Gaelic fabric for suits or coats
 - 11 Cowboys' jargon
 - 12 White poplar
 - 13 Aquatic mammal
 - 18 Takes as one's own
 - 24 Sprang
 - 25 Poker payment
 - 27 Fr. holy women
 - 28 Fontaine's partner
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 - 40 Against
 - 42 Eye part



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U.S. Risk in Iraq: No Clear Way Out

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration's intervention in the Iraqi refugee crisis has raised concerns that it will lead to an indefinite American military presence in a breakaway Kurdish enclave, or a nascent Kurdish state.

Some Middle East specialists are relatively confident that President George Bush will be able to extricate American forces once United Nations and other international relief forces are able to feed and care for hundreds of thousands of Kurds.

But there was evident uncertainty in the Bush administration. A number of government and outside experts said they feared that Iraq's opposition would drag the United States into a long-term intervention to protect enclaves which refugees would refuse to leave as long as President Saddam Hussein was in power in Iraq.

"The best outcome would be to provide massive humanitarian aid with large numbers of international personnel to supervise it," said Phoebe Marr, an Iraq scholar at the National Defense University of the Defense Department. "They could also act as the eyes and ears of the international community to prevent retribution by the Iraqi government, and, as soon as possible, the Kurds could be integrated back into Iraq under some protection from the central government."

"Now my fear is that the enclaves may become more permanent than we would like," Ms. Marr said, "and the international involvement may be longer than we like and the Kurds would not be integrated under reasonable terms into their own country."

"Under understandable international pressure we are getting into something, but we cannot yet see a clear way out."

Mr. Bush's refugee relocation plan, shaped in consultation with Britain, France and Turkey, is based not only on providing immediate humanitarian aid. Of greater political importance, it also seeks to prevent a Kurdish migration across Iraq's northern border into Turkey and to reverse the tide of Kurds entering Iraq.

By keeping the Kurds in Iraq, the United States and its allies have set the stage to try to force a political solution between the Kurds and the Baghdad government while also protecting Turkey, Syria and Iran from instability and greater economic burden. The question remains whether the Kurds will move.

Some experts say that a sudden migration of more than 2 million Kurds out of Iraq would only sow the seeds of future rebellions for all three nations, which are home to a total of 20 million Kurds. It could also set off an extended guerrilla war in Iraq's displaced Kurds might seek to harass the Baghdad government and inflame border tensions.

William E. Colby, a former director of central intelligence, said: "It seems to me that we are back to basic policy that we don't want to dismember Iraq. That means the Kurds will be consigned to living under Iraqi rule, and the test will be if they can get enough guarantees to assure the decency of their treatment for a solution."

Iraqi Arsenal Underrated, Tally Shows

By Melissa Healy
and James Gerstenzang
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies greatly underestimated Iraq's arsenal of chemical weapons, and allied air attacks failed to destroy roughly half of Saddam Hussein's permanent Scud missile launchers, a postwar Iraqi accounting indicates.

Despite six weeks of allied bombardment, during which U.S. officials said several major chemical weapons storehouses were hit, Iraq figured it still had 11,131 chemical

warheads and 1,005 tons of liquid nerve agents stored in vats.

The remaining stockpiles of chemical weapons described by Iraq greatly exceed a prewar estimate given to Congress on Dec. 15 by the CIA director, William H. Webster. He said that Iraq had 1,000 tons of chemical agents, "much if it loaded in almost every type of weapon."

The Iraqi accounting, turned over to the United Nations last week, also showed that 28 fixed Scud launch platforms remained operational in western Iraq. That represents roughly half the sites be-

lieved to have been functioning at the outset of the war.

On Jan. 20, several days into the Gulf air war, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. troops, said, "Today we are very confident that we have managed to neutralize the fixed launchers."

If accurate, the Iraqi tally appears to corroborate other indications that the Bush administration underestimated some elements of Baghdad's arsenal and overstated the level of destruction that allied forces wreaked on the Iraqi military during the six-week war. Several weeks after allied offensive op-

erations ended, the U.S. military conceded that more Iraqi equipment had escaped destruction than it had stated earlier.

The postwar list of weapons was prepared by Iraq under the terms of the UN resolution governing the cease-fire. In addition to chemical weapons, it specified the number of surviving Scud missiles, conventional missile warheads and fuel storage sites.

At least 2,700 of the more than 11,000 surviving chemical warheads, Iraq said, are buried under the debris of storehouses leveled during air raids and missile attacks.

Saudis May Triple Army Size

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia is planning a major military buildup as part of an anticipated Gulf security arrangement with the United States.

Although there has been no final decision, Lieutenant General Khalid bin Sultan, the Saudi commander during the Gulf war, said in an interview that he was seeking a large increase in the number of troops.

"I can assure you if there is one thing we are demanding, it is to increase our force to have it capable enough to defend Saudi Arabia. I think personally we should think 360 degrees," he said, apparently referring to the need to consider potential threats to the kingdom from all sides.

"I can't say 100,000 or 150,000," General Sultan said when asked how many soldiers he envisioned in a beefed-up Saudi Army. "That has to be studied carefully. But I certainly feel that we should have at least eight divisions." Including reservists, that would give the Saudis a combined ground force of about 200,000 troops, nearly triple present size.

The anticipated security agreement between the United States, Saudi Arabia and the five other Gulf Cooperation Council states would enable American troops to deploy to the Gulf far more rapidly in a future crisis, according to Saudi and Western sources.

U.S. and Saudi military strategists are preparing to take the first step toward forming the security arrangement: a study of force levels and arms requirements, as well as the extent and form of a continuing U.S. military presence.

A principal objective of the U.S.-Saudi security study, according to sources, would be to make it less

likely that Saudi Arabia and its partners in the Gulf council — Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — would need to call for American or other Western assistance to resist any new aggression.

But the arrangement also would provide for the positioning of American materiel in Saudi Arabia so that a brigade or division of U.S. troops could be flown to the kingdom and be ready for action within days, a source said. By contrast, the U.S. buildup following the Iraqi invasion took months.

The Pentagon also is close to an agreement with Bahrain to establish the forward headquarters of the U.S. Central Command there. American forces would carry out frequent air, land and sea exercises with combined Arab forces as part of the security arrangement.

The plan would provide for an increased U.S. naval presence and an integrated air defense system for the region, relying mainly on U.S.-made aircraft and equipment.

The sources cautioned that a U.S. role in defending the Gulf states would be a last resort under a three-tier security system being set up by the Gulf council, which would rely first on its own expanded forces and then on assistance from friendly Arab nations such as Egypt and Syria before calling in U.S. ground forces.

Most of the 35,000 Egyptian and 20,000 Syrian forces now stationed in Kuwait are expected to remain there indefinitely and to provide a backup to a thin line of Kuwaiti-Saudi forces along Kuwait's border with Iraq, according to the secretary-general of the Gulf council, Abdullah Bishara.

Kurds Meet Foes on Self-Rule

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The Kurdish leaders of the failed uprising in northern Iraq began talks in Baghdad during the weekend on a government offer of expanded Kurdish autonomy, according to a spokesman for the rebel group.

While making no mention of the talks, the Iraqi government announced it was extending to all rebels, including Shiite Muslims, an amnesty that had been offered to Kurds two weeks ago.

Kurdish officials said their leaders at the Baghdad talks included Jalal Talabani of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Matchevan Barzani of the Kurdish Democratic Party, Sami Abdul Rahman of the People's Party of Kurdistan and Rasoul Mamand of the Kurdish Socialist Party.

Mr. Talabani, who negotiated a cease-fire with President Saddam Hussein to end Kurdish unrest in 1984, was the only man not granted amnesty by Mr. Hussein following the Iraqi government's campaign against the ethnic group in 1988.

"They are discussing an Iraqi offer for expanded autonomy within the federated structure of Iraq, promising democracy, pluralism and constitutional rule in Baghdad," said Barham Saleh, a spokesman for the Patriotic Union.

Mr. Saleh said the Kurdish leaders were wary of Iraq's offer but had agreed to the talks because of the plight of the hundreds of thousands of Kurdish refugees stranded in mountains bordering Turkey and Iran.

A spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party said the delegation was pressing Baghdad to fully carry out a 1970 agreement granting the Kurds full autonomy backed by international guarantees. (AP, Reuters)

Hussein Has Tightened His Hold, U.S. Concedes

By Al Kamen
and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senior administration officials have concluded that Saddam Hussein's grip on power is stronger today than it was before Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait.

Despite repeated predictions before and during the Gulf war that President Hussein could not long survive a devastating military defeat, administration officials no longer regard the removal of the Iraqi leader as likely by the end of this year.

Senior analysts from several government agencies said there was little sign that Mr. Hussein would be removed soon.

Administration officials are continuing to try to press the Iraqi military and ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party into removing Mr. Hussein by stressing that Iraq will remain a pariah nation until he is deposed. But they now are less optimistic that such a strategy will work.

Asked whether President George Bush still expected Saddam Hussein to be forced out of power, a senior official said, "We just don't

know anymore, and we certainly can't count on it."

"The prospects are pretty good for his being around for a long time," a senior Defense Department official said. As for a coup or some other event resulting in his removal from power, this official said, "We don't see anything on the horizon."

"A lot of people misunderstood how much of the population believes in the Ba'ath party and how much of the opposition is dead," the official said.

The ruling party is composed of "fierce nationalists," he said, who rallied around Mr. Hussein when

Kurds and Shiite Muslims rebelled after the war and who appear determined to oppose a leadership change if there is any threat to their regime.

"The uprisings almost made it inevitable that there would not be a coup," the official said.

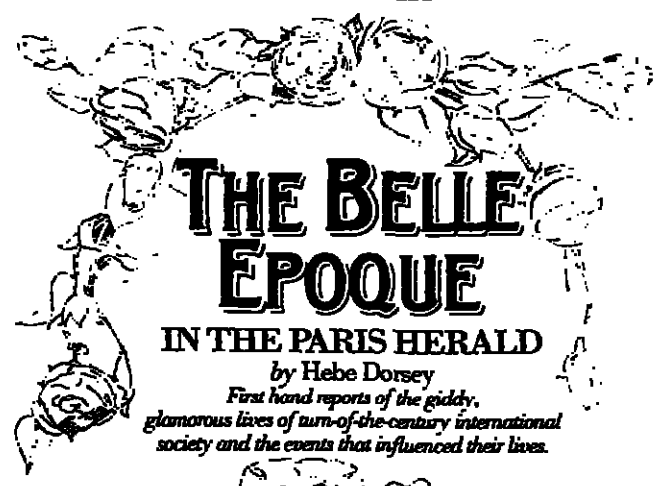
As a result of the forceful suppression of the rebellions, said another official, "Saddam's domestic position in Iraq has improved considerably."

Mr. Hussein made several cabinet changes in the last month that kept those closest to him in power and appeared to reaffirm his tough rule. In particular, Ali Hassan Ma-

jid, a cousin of Mr. Hussein's who directed the brutal suppression of the Kurds in 1988, was appointed minister of the interior.

Although Mr. Bush and other senior U.S. officials still make no secret of their strong desire to see Mr. Hussein removed, they remain reluctant to declare his removal as a U.S. policy goal and say that no covert directive has been issued authorizing his assassination.

They are also reluctant to pursue the idea of an international tribunal to prosecute Mr. Hussein on war crimes charges, lest the administration end up being called on to produce the Iraqi leader for trial.



Long-time Trib fashion editor, Hebe Dorsey went into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century — along with glorious, gossipy tidbits, records of fabulous gals, stunning fashions, gentlemen's duels and "crazy inventions." With hundreds of excerpts of articles, delightful vignettes and 147 illustrations, this book is a vivid evocation of a period no one imagined would ever end. A great gift idea.

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WHO DISCOVERED THAILAND?



Christopher Columbus

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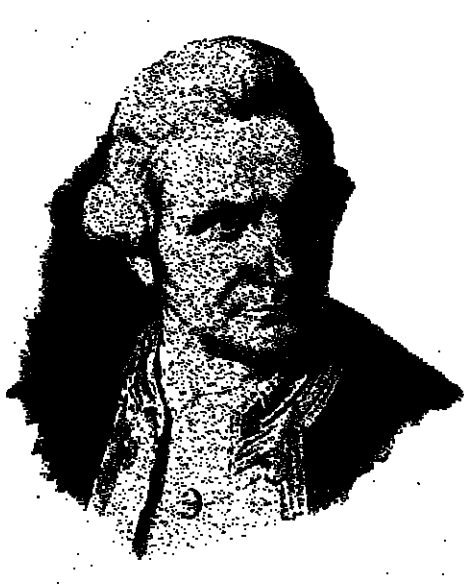
Their first, and perhaps most remarkable discovery was Thai's Discover Thailand Ticket. This occurred early one February morning, only a few hundred yards from home base in Tunbridge Wells.

Monty's eagle eye spotted it at their local travel agency.

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Captain James Cook

day of your first domestic flight; that you purchase it before arriving in Thailand; and that you use it by 31st December, 1991.

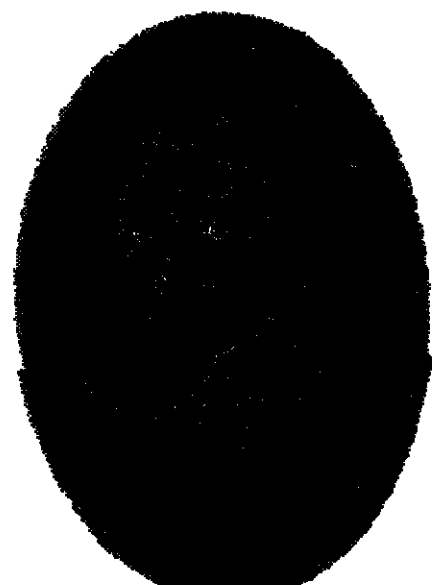
It was the breakthrough they were looking for.

However, there still remained the burning question — which direction to set off in?

Cheryl, self-appointed navigator, took the challenge in her stride. Eschewing a compass, she retired early one night with a cup of Ovaltine, a packet of digestive biscuits and Thai's Discover Thailand brochure.

Bingo! An itinerary was hatched.

Two weeks later they set off, eating, drinking and snoozing their way on Thai International, until they arrived at their launching point — Bangkok. The rest is history.



Sir Francis Drake



Ferdinand Magellan

Monty parasailing in Phuket, towed behind a boat. Cheryl sailing around the shops in Bangkok with Monty in tow.

Monty's remake of 'A Bridge on the River Kwai,' starring Cheryl, now the talk of the local Bridge Club.

A spot of shooting — down the rapids of the Mae Kok River; and hunting — for



Cheryl and Monty Mason

bargains in hundreds of local Thai markets.

We could go on and on. They did. For 60 days, in fact.

At the end of which they had discovered that in Thailand money still goes a very long way. Especially with Thai's Discover Thailand Ticket.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Dow Isn't Everything

Last Wednesday's record close for the Dow Jones industrial average did not mean that the recession was ending in America or that the banking crisis was solved. Indeed, the Dow average finished below 3,000 the next day. The ups and downs on Wall Street matter to the 50 million Americans who own stock, but do not mean much to the national economy.

Some observers say the Dow closed above 3,000 for the first time ever because investors think the recession will soon be over, or because they expect the Federal Reserve Board to knock down interest rates, or because they expect oil prices to fall. But whatever investors may have been thinking, they have no special insight and achieve no such consensus on economic trends.

Stock prices have soared because some investors believed that other investors believed that stock prices would rise — so why not get in first? Such sentiments re-

spond to surprise information, like unexpectedly high or low inflation figures, but more often reflect sheer guesswork. Stock market averages, as predictors of recession and recovery, tend to be wrong nearly as often as they are right.

A rising stock market does make shareholders wealthier, spurring consumption. That is good for department stores and travel bureaus, but it is easy to exaggerate the impact. In October 1987 the Dow plunged more than 500 points and the national economy barely sagged. Historians are far from sure that the 1929 crash caused or much worsened the Depression.

The important point is that Wall Street wields only minor influence over Main Street. Whether the Dow rises or falls by 50 points, across America the same people work at the same jobs with the same equipment to churn out the same products.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hot Art for Drug Lords

The 20 Van Gogh paintings abandoned on April 14 at a Dutch railway station shortly after a dramatic pre-dawn heist from an Amsterdam museum will not, fortunately, turn up on the Art Loss Register. The register, compiled by the International Foundation for Art Research in New York with the backing of London insurance brokers and major auction houses, is fast becoming one of the art world's most turned-to "lost and founds." But the data base, already quite full at 35,000 items, doesn't need any additions, however noteworthy.

Last year was a particularly busy one for art thieves, who stole a record number of masterworks and lesser objects, including those from the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston. Just where these and other pieces, valued in the hundreds of millions, disappear to is a mystery; only 12 percent of stolen art is ever recovered, according to Art & Auction magazine.

Some of the more obscure art objects surface eventually at auction or are sold to unsuspecting buyers, but what can an art thief hope to gain by ripping a Renoir from its frame and snatching it from the Louvre, as one did last year? He can demand ransom or unload it on the black market, whose operatives include Far Eastern gangsters and, increasingly, Latin drug traders. An agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration told a reporter for ARTnews that dope dealers are buying a lot of art because it lends some respectability to their vocation: "They go out to a business meeting, shoot

somebody, come home and there's a Picasso on the wall — tends to legitimize them," the agent is reported as saying.

But this sordid, illicit market, which moves art across borders and along hard-to-trace trails, cannot begin to match a renowned artwork's value on the open market. Auction houses reported rollicking sales in the late '80s, with Van Gogh's "Portrait of Dr. Gachet" going for a record-breaking \$82.5 million last year. Such eye-popping prices may drive much of the world's art theft and attempted theft. The rash of break-ins in the Netherlands would seem to suggest that robbers are ever hungry for the ultra-lucrative Van Goghs.

The bullish art market has turned a bit bearish since the sale of "Dr. Gachet." Will a downturn keep the criminals at bay? It is unlikely. Hot art lags just behind counterfeit and illegal arms in worldwide sales, Art & Auction reports. What used to be the business of fabled criminal "connoisseurs" is now the work of sloppy vandals and urban gang members who once went after audio cassettes.

The ever-present threat of theft exacts a high price. Strapped museums and galleries are spending increasing amounts of money on insurance and security. The public is poorer for having to submit to more limited access to great works of art; collections once lent are now kept under tight guard. The incident on April 14 once again set off all the alarms.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peanut Butter Follies

Peanut prices have doubled in the United States since summer, driving up the price of peanut butter, candy and baked products. That has forced the Agriculture Department to drop peanut butter — an excellent cholesterol-free source of protein — from the school lunch program. Most observers blame a production squeeze caused by severe drought and plant disease in the Southeast for the high prices. But nature is not the chief villain in this story, Congress is.

Laws dating from the 1930s virtually ban imports of raw peanuts and prohibit American farmers from exporting U.S. sales. The absurd system forces American shoppers to pay prices 50 percent above world levels. It has become cheaper for some companies to import processed peanut butter rather than manufacture it from homegrown peanuts. The archaic regulations enrich 45,000

"farmers" who inherited or bought production licenses, most of which were issued during the Depression. Half of the current owners are not poor farmers eking out subsistence from unimproving land. They are absentee landlords renting their licenses for exorbitant fees.

This is a problem with a simple solution. The president could suspend the import ban, as the U.S. International Trade Commission recently recommended, allowing American food processors to buy peanuts at low international prices. That would help millions of American consumers. It would also help poor peanut growers in Third World countries like Senegal and Ghana to earn a decent living. And it would let the Agriculture Department restore peanut butter to the lunch tables of schoolchildren.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Democracy Is for Everyone

The Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait discarded the fig leaf of cosmetic democracy that the Iraqi regime occasionally boasted about. The decisions to sweep into Kuwait and later to defy the entire world were made by an autocrat. Now that the dust stirred by this ill-conceived adventure has settled, there is unmistakable clamoring for introducing genuine democracy into the region as a whole. In an attempt to evade the democratization of their countries, some may brand any calls for shifting to democracy as motivated by Western influences. But the fact is that democracy has no fixed homeland, and as such should not be categorized as Western or Eastern. To stem the recurrence of the Gulf nightmare, democracy is the key. This time it must be genuine.

—Egyptian Gazette (Cairo).

Uncharted Mission in Iraq

The relief operation now undertaken by America, Britain and France is, by any standards, intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign country. Yet the plight of the Kurds is so wrenching that something has to be done, and this operation may be the least risky of any of the courses open to the West that might actually save lives and reduce suffering. It is not, however, a course without risks. Having called for action, Western public opinion should be aware of that, and should be prepared to accept the costs.

—The Economist (London).

Brian Urquhart, the former undersecretary-general of the United Nations and a diplomat known for his measured language,

describes the American-led move to set up protected camps for Kurdish refugees in Iraq as unprecedented. Mark that word. There is no political model for what the United States, with help from Britain and France, has set out to do. There is no experience to draw on that could provide a road map for how this particular humanitarian mission, however worthy, can be neatly ended. This is not to say that the move to help the Kurds is not warranted; it is, and the urgency of their plight demands that no efforts to deliver help be spared. But it is also true that the commitment of the United States and its allies to the Iraqi Kurds is probably not something that can be handed over to someone else soon — because there is no one else ready or equipped to take on the job. How long will that commitment run? For now, this necessary humanitarian effort had best be seen as open-ended.

—Los Angeles Times.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1)46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B73201126. Commission Paritaire No. 41337
© 1991, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

The U.S. Victor Has an Obligation to the Middle East

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — I still think that punitive sanctions would have better served America's long-term interests, but clearly the military victory over Iraq was easier than expected. However, there is a growing — but still avoidable — risk that the war may come to be seen as having precipitated a geopolitical disaster and a moral disgrace.

The increasingly messy aftermath of the war gives rise to two central questions:

What are the principal benefits and debits of the U.S.-led triumph? And what are the

America rose to the challenge in Europe. That is why Europe is safe and healthy today. For geopolitical and moral reasons, America should undertake no less in the Middle East now.

immediate and longer-range implications for subsequent U.S. policy?

The benefits are undeniably impressive. First, a blatant act of aggression was rebuffed and punished. An important political and even legal point, central to international decency, was reaffirmed: that the community of nations will not tolerate the brutal use of force by one state against another.

Second, U.S. military power is henceforth likely to be taken more seriously. The technological and strategic virtuosity of the military performance, as well as the display of personal determination by U.S. decision makers, is bound to have a chilling effect even as far away as North Korea, a dictatorship reputed to be acquiring nuclear weapons of its own.

Third, the Middle East and the Gulf region are now clearly an American sphere of preponderance. Pro-American Arab regimes feel more secure; so does Israel. U.S. access to oil is now not in jeopardy.

Fourth, the Soviet Union, until recently America's principal rival in the Middle East, to all intents and purposes has been reduced largely to the status of a spectator.

However, some negative consequences must also be placed on the scales.

First, the most immediate regional beneficiary of Iraq's downfall has been Iran, a power openly hostile to the United States and to America's satellite regimes on the Arabian Peninsula. America's military presence in the region is now imperative. This is not necessarily inimical to U.S. interests, but it is potentially a source of new instabilities.

Second, that presence is related to the growing danger that the war's aftermath is intensifying the region's barely suppressed ethnic, religious and tribal animosities. The war against Iraq could become part of a prolonged chain reaction, eventually "Lebanonizing" the region as a whole while bogging the United States down in it.

Third, the very intensity of the air assault on Iraq gives rise to concern that the conduct of the war may come to be seen as evidence that Americans view Arab lives as worthless.

That last consideration raises sensitive moral issues. The war was presented to the public as a "just war," made necessary both by the immorality of Saddam Hussein's action and by the scale of the threat he posed. Saddam was portrayed as another Hitler menacing the whole world. In fact, he turned out to have been much more like Mussolini.

And that raises the moral question of the proportionality of response.

U.S. spokesmen repeatedly stated that the objective was not the destruction of Iraq, and that the enemy was Saddam and not the Iraqi people. However, the air assault against Iraq was heavily directed, doubtless for military reasons, at its ability to operate as a modern society, with adverse consequences for the well-being of innocent people.

This conclusion emerges starkly from the report submitted to the United Nations by the Finnish head of a special investigative

mission, Marti Ahtissari. It itemizes the destruction of nonmilitary targets.

Some 90 percent of the industrial labor force has been deprived of work and income; the country's "sole laboratory producing veterinary vaccines" was destroyed by bombing; so were its "seed warehouses," with "all stocks of potatoes and vegetable seeds" thereby placed in jeopardy seasonal planting.

Because of the deliberate destruction of power plants and other sources of energy, "all electrically operated installations have ceased to function," causing a shortage of water and forcing the population to rely on contaminated water supply. "All modern communications systems have been destroyed," etc.

The mission concluded that the population faced "a catastrophe" from epidemics and undernourishment, unless relief arrived.

The human misery produced by the war has been compounded by the abortive Shiite and Kurdish revolts. Obviously (though naively) counting on U.S. support, the uprisings have been repressed with massive brutality. The resulting flight of the Kurds then created further suffering, with the Kurds subjected to death and deprivations on a shocking scale.

All this is relevant to any calculus of the war's benefits and debits. It raises the possibility that an underreaction to earlier signs of Saddam's aggressiveness that later prompted an overreaction to the eventual act of aggression. This overreaction may have prompted what might be deemed in moral terminology a "disproportionate" response.

It is important to raise this troubling issue, especially given the emphasis on the idea of the "just war" and the deliberate evocation of Churchillian symbols and rhetoric to gain public support. The fact is that the war was not waged against all odds, against an all-powerful opponent, as had been the case against Hitler, but that it pitted the world's only superpower against a Third World country armed with second-best weapons.

What task should the United States now shoulder, bearing morality and geopolitics in mind? The point of departure for any answer must be the recognition that the

United States now has unprecedented influence on the fate of an entire region.

After World War II, Harry Truman recognized America's moral and political responsibility for the future of Europe. He rose to that challenge through a firm commitment to large-scale relief, reconstruction and reconciliation. Today the Gulf and the Middle East need all three.

Relief must be undertaken on a massive scale: for the Kurds in the first place, for the Shiites and for other Iraqis as well.

The dispatching of U.S. forces to shield encampments in Iraq for the displaced Kurds is a first step, but it is difficult to understand how U.S. forces can vacate the occupied parts of southern Iraq without first obtaining a firm commitment from Baghdad to alter the political status of the Iraqi Kurds very significantly.

Beyond this immediate, partly moral and partly political imperative, it behooves the United States to pursue actively three broad goals: a regional security arrangement; a process for redistribution of regional wealth and for enhanced economic cooperation among all the region's states (including Israel); and a serious movement toward Arab-Israeli peace.

Fortunately, there are signs that the United States is moving in that direction. But to succeed it will have to pursue all three goals together. There can be no regional security, including arms control and other arrangements to minimize a repetition of the Iraq aggression, without some progress on the other two central issues.

And there can be no movement on Israeli-Arab peace, including eventually some form of statehood for the Palestinians, without a wider accommodation that tackles the region's strategic and social vulnerability.

President Truman recognized the challenge of relief, reconstruction and reconciliation. America rose to the challenge. That is why Europe is safe and healthy today. For geopolitical and moral reasons America should undertake no less in the Middle East.

The writer was national security adviser in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Land in Return for New Arrangements, With Peace Accruing

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Land for peace, everyone tells the parties to the Arab-Israeli dispute. It's the standard formula inscribed in United Nations resolutions and in the minds of many people. Its simplicity, fairness and symmetry give it wide appeal. To set it aside would be disastrous. But to stick to it too narrowly would be a mistake as well.

The problem is not on the land side. Land: The word is an adequate symbol of Palestinian aspirations for a homeland. Whether these aspirations eventually produce a state or a territory somehow federated to Jordan or Israel can be handled in negotiations. Ditto regarding the borders. It is just a question of time and the misery of working it out.

Some Israelis, of course, will fight the surrender of land all the way. But this does not negate the validity of land as a central concept in diplomatic exchange. It merely underlines the drawbacks of accepting peace as a balancing concept.

What is peace, anyway? Land we understand: real estate with a political edifice on top. But "peace" conceals more than it clarifies. Is peace what is commonly understood as a peace treaty? But even before the war, many Israelis denied that the word of a Palestinian entity would. After the war, with the PLO having been all too faithful to its ostensibly obsolete charter's promise to do in Israel, it is out of the question.

Of course, only a few trustful souls can ever have expected Israel to make a literal swap of land for peace. It has always been accepted that Israel would demand more. As honed by events, four elements count.

Land for ever fuller relations with the Arab states. American diplomacy is belatedly getting on this case. It puts a burden on the Arabs that they should have been expected to carry years ago. Expanding relations with

Israel is the way they can discharge the obligation they claim to feel for the Palestinians. The more miggling they are in working out the peace and details of normalization, the longer the Palestinian torment goes on.

Land for security. The way to get the Israeli army off the back of the people of the West Bank and Gaza is to provide plenty of substitutes and improvements for the measure of security that Israelis think they gain by retaining those territories. George Bush says that missiles devalue the strategic depth of the West Bank. But, missiles or no missiles, any sensible country wants multiple buffers against not just hostile armies on its border but also hostile states in its neighborhood. Early-warning systems, arms and arms control, security guarantees by foreign states, political reinforcement — all these things can improve Israel's security.

I am not much concerned about the Palestinians' security. Their defense will be their weakness, their vulnerability, their non-provocative and non-threatening quality, enforced by arms limitations, inspections, international supervision and by thickening peaceful links with Israel. They must have a good police force, good relations with Israel, good cooperation with Israeli intelligence. In the tight circumstances, this could be easily enough arranged.

Land for money. The Gulf Arabs are rich, or they will again be rich someday, and so are the Americans. They have their wealth to use for leverage in the service of an enlightened policy. The Israelis' needs are particularly evident these days to pay for the ingathering of Soviet Jews, which goes poorly. Given the opportunity, the Palestinians could no doubt again become big spenders of other people's money.

Land for a porous border. Pre-1967 Israel and the West Bank are small places, and in both of them some

people are always going to want to cross the border, settle on the other side and live as individuals or as members of a minority community. Currently, much attention is placed on Israel's breathtaking effort to cheat on its word to the United States about West Bank settlements and on Washington's hesitation to address this tendency.

Wisely treated, however, this need be only passing phase. Any negotiation between Israelis and Palestinians must inevitably take up Israeli claims for access to "Judea" and "Samaria" and Palestinians' claims to old homes in pre-independence or pre-1967 Israel. Both sets of claims are entrenched in moral rectitude and historical passion. What is wrong is not the desire to live on the other side of a given line but the insistence on doing so without the other party's freely given consent. Take this one away from the ideologues. Give it to the lawyers. Peace can be at hand.

The Washington Post.

Soviet Collapse: Technocrats Waiting

By Anders Aslund

STOCKHOLM — The collapse of the Soviet economy is under way. This year has started with drastic declines of virtually all production. The government expects a slump in national income of 15 to 20 percent. This crisis is a natural consequence of the disastrous economic policies of the Gorbachev administration.

The only good news is that such a steep decline cannot last long. Something dramatic must happen.

The experience of Eastern Europe suggests that democratization is a necessary condition for systemic change. Polls indicate that the Soviet public agrees, but the democrats lack organization and clout. The Communist establishment — the army, KGB, party and enterprise directors — remains organized and wants to stay in power.

The center of power seems to revolve around the directors of big industry. They are formidable: their main organization, the Scientific-Industrial Union, represents enterprises responsible for 65 percent of manufacturing. While they advocate privatization, marketization and business links

with the West, all of which may sound progressive, a crucial belief in democracy is missing, and they understand nothing of nationalist politics.

The directors' battle cry is "51 percent of the shares to the managers!" They are technocrats without ideological hang-ups, possibly prepared for necessary compromises. They are not brutes. But their choice of role models illustrates how poorly they understand world economic and political realities.

They cite South Korea, Taiwan, Spain under Franco and Chile under Pinochet. Their flawed assumption is that these countries went through a gradual transition to a market economy. In fact, the market and private ownership were already present.

Their course is more cautious than the short-lived radical plan for the economist Stanislav Shatalin for a 500-day plunge into a market economy. The Scientific-Industrial Union's plan is more gradual, centralized and oriented to big business. These techno-

crats are waiting in the wings. Mikhail Gorbachev's current allies, like Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, have shown such a dismal understanding of economics that it is hard to imagine they will be able to hold power for long.

This year alone the government has raised the deficit from 80 billion rubles to 248 billion, or 20 percent of GNP, allocating 150 billion rubles to new social programs and 110 billion rubles to new subsidies. This is pure populism forced on a government that lacks legitimacy but resists democratization.

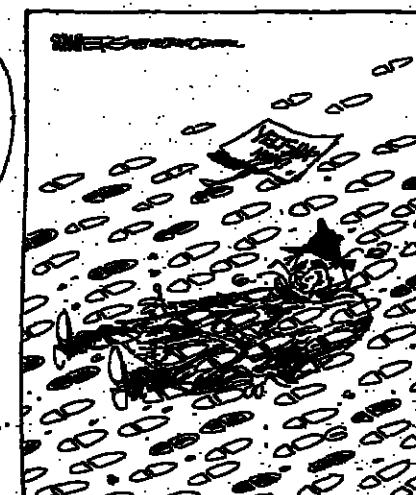
The Soviet treasury received only a third of planned revenues in the first quarter. On April 2, retail prices were finally raised by 90 percent, to improve market balance. But the government undercut this move by promising citizens compensation for 85 percent of the price increases. (It eventually gave 70 percent.)

Incredibly, Mr. Pavlov has simultaneously deregulated wages. Currently, wage demands range from 100 percent to 600 percent increases, and this is only the beginning.

Inflationary expectations are extraordinary, and hyperinflation seems inevitable. Few goods have appeared in the shops, since suppliers avoid further price increases. Commodities that re-emerge often cost 10 times more. Russians are flabbergasted and are increasingly taking to the streets. The valiant faces of striking workers in Byelorussia — the Soviet Prussia — suggest how deep the crisis is.

Well-positioned to lead the technocrats' takeover of the dismal economic policy is Arkadi Volynsky, 58, a longtime official of the Central Committee who was an economic adviser to Yuri Andropov, the late Soviet leader. Right now he is keeping his head down, because he realizes that the current leaders are likely to fall soon. Then he is prepared to take over, presumably as prime minister.

He has built up a strong apparatus



with several well-known reform economists, including some from the Stalin group such as Nikolai Petrakov.

His group's strength is an intransigent development. Instead, the Soviet Union should look to Poland in the early 1980s to understand what a Communist "middle of the road" policy would mean.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski's authoritarian stabilization did lead to a certain economic recovery. But marketization arose only after democratization, because state directors continued to follow political rather than economic criteria.

The writer, director of the Stockholm Institute of Soviet and East European Economics, is author of "Gorbachev's Struggle for Economic Reform." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

American Decay: Mission Impossible?

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Nothing is impossible when it comes to Iraq, but everything is impossible when it comes to America. That is the misguided message from much of Washington and the think-tank world.

American leaders, at their most far-sighted, hesitated only momentarily to sacrifice lives and fortune to drive Iraq from Kuwait. But when it comes to fixing up a disintegrating America, the task is beyond the skills and scope of government, they say.

Legions of pundits and experts demand that America now make a major effort to bring democracy to Iraq. But when it comes to doing something about America's deteriorating public schools — the foundation of its democracy — only very modest steps can be taken, they say.

The best minds and most powerful Americans, crying with wonderful outrage and passion, have mobilized to save the Kurds. But few have dollars and tears left for the crack babies, the homeless, the squalor and hopelessness of the poor — the "Kurds of America."

Don't tell me there is no money. Don't tell me these problems are too vast and complicated to be addressed by government. We have heard enough of this fashionable intellectual defeatism from neo-conservatives, neo-liberals and now even from confused and self-doubting liberals, most of whom argue that the United States can achieve anything in Iraq.

The magnitude of the task and the money did not stop it in the Gulf.

The challenge of repairing America's roadways, railways, airports and public education system is no greater or more complicated than that of transforming Iraq into a democracy. The passion and commitment to save the Iraqi Kurds also belongs to America's Kurds.

Rescuing America is no less a national emergency than restoring Kuwait's sovereignty and helping a persecuted people in a distant land. It is more of an emergency — for the world and for America.

The Kurds can seek their freedom because there is a strong America willing to protect them. America's democracy and its free-enterprise economy were the lights that freedom fighters followed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Its political and economic systems have been the models for the world. How ironic that just when nations finally reject communism, American political and economic systems show terminal signs of stalemate and structural rot.

Hysterical nonsense, the neos and clock-cluckers say as the stock market surges over 3,000 and as they drive out to their country homes and send their children to private schools.

Drive into New York City from La Guardia Airport and gaze on the filthy people have learned to live with. Turn off the highway and motor through Harlem, more bombed out than Baghdad, and look at the dozens of black

men on the corner of 112th Street and Lexington Avenue. Drugs everywhere.

Go to this city's schools where young kids pass through metal detectors to enter the gates and knives they bring to menace others and defend themselves. Young people from other industrialized countries have long since surpassed America's in math and science skills. Germany and Japan have long since built better cars.

Turn on your television and listen to younger Americans of all races talk. Few can communicate simple ideas in anything resembling English. Many of the Kurds being interviewed on Turkish mountaintops speak better English than America's own people.

Bend the ear of Bush administration officials, legislators and experts, and you will hear these answers: Well, the American people just don't see the situation as a national crisis. Well, it takes presidential leadership. Well, George Bush isn't interested in domestic affairs. Well, we have a Congress controlled by Democrats and a Republican president. Well, President Bush is moving now with educational reform. Well, you just can't throw money at these problems.

Well, they are all right — and dead wrong. If the United States, if these very same people, had bowed to such "realities" in the Gulf, we Americans never would have lifted a finger there. What gave us strength in the Gulf was national resolve and passion, the very ingredients needed now to find the money and the ideas to save ourselves.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: A Chinese in Paris

PARIS — Parisians *parlons-nous* will remember the astonishment caused by General Tcheng-ki-Tong's recall a month ago. The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires had so identified himself with Paris life, sinking the Celestial in the *fin de siècle* Parisian, that his departure caused widespread regret.

1916: Russians in France

PETROGRAD — The news of the landing of Russian troops in France has been greeted with enthusiasm both by the press and the public. The newspapers regard the event as the confirmation of the entire solidarity of the Allies. The "Novoye Vremya" says: "While the Army of the Caucasus is marching to effect a junction with the British troops in Mesopotamia, Russian troops have landed at Marseilles. All Russia joyfully approves this decision of the high command to let our soldiers fight side by side with the valiant French troops."

1941: Hitler for Laval

VICHY — [From our New York edition.] According to reports current in informed quarters here today (April 21), Fuhrer Adolf Hitler is tired of the "wait and see" attitude of the Vichy government and is on the point of seeking a showdown with Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain. Dr. Fuhrer plans to send a Nazi army in conjunction with an Italo-German attack on the Suez Canal. Before undertaking a penultimate campaign, Hitler is desirous of securing his line of communications, and wants to be certain that he has a government he can be sure of in occupied France. The Nazis regard former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval as their man, who

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Country	Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	24
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Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 19.

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 19.

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د. محمد الراجحي

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Andrew Register

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Woolwich Equitable Building Society	\$100	1994	16	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 0.25% (Denominations \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000).
Fixed-Coupons						
Daimler-Benz North America	\$250	1996	8 1/4	101.46	—	Reoffered at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets).
Japan Finance Corp. for Municipal Enterprises	\$150	2001	8 1/4	99 1/4	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325% (JP Morgan Securities).
Sainsbury (U.K.)	\$150	1996	8 1/4	101.295	99.45	Reoffered at 99.72. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (JP Morgan Securities).
Swedish National Mortgage Association	\$400	1997	8 1/4	99.845	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.275% (Denominations \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000).
Toyota Motor Credit	\$200	1994	7 3/4	100.213	99.40	Reoffered at 100.025. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Credit Suisse First Boston).
Union Bank of Finland	\$200	1994	8	100.925	99.50	Reoffered at 99.75. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Morgan Stanley).
Barclays Overseas Capital	DM 300	1994	8 1/4	101 1/4	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Deutsche Bank).
Credit Suisse Capital	DM 150	1996	8 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Deutsche Bank).
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group	\$60	2001	12 1/4	98.71	99.70	Subordinated. Noncallable. Fees 0.625% (Denominations \$20,000, \$50,000, \$100,000).
Crédit Local de France	\$100	1994	11	100.413	—	Reoffered at 100.225. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Credit Suisse First Boston).
European Investment Bank	\$150	1996	10 1/4	99.62	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed (Barclays de Zeeuw Wedd.).
Export-Import Bank of Japan	\$150	2001	10 1/4	99.32	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325% (S.G. Warburg Securities).
General Electric Capital Corp.	\$100	1997	10 1/4	101.30	—	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Increased from \$75 million).
Gibraltar	\$ 50	2005	11 1/4	100.142	—	Callable at par from 1992. Fees 0.625% (Barclays de Zeeuw Wedd.).
National Westminster Bank	\$100	2001	11 1/4	99.64	99.10	Subordinated. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed (Narwest Capital Markets).
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone	\$100	2001	10 1/4	99.57	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325% (S.G. Warburg Securities).
Sears	\$100	1996	12 1/4	103.45	101.90	Reoffered at 101.95. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Credit Suisse First Boston).
ABB Finance	FL 150,000	1995	12 1/4	101.70	100.25	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Banca Commerciale Italiana).
Nordic Investment Bank	RM 250	1996	11 1/4	101 1/4	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Unitbank).
Crédit Local	ECU 200	1994	9 1/4	101.175	—	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Paribas Capital Markets Group).
Eurofina	ECU 40	1995	10 1/4	104 1/4	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, rising total to 360 million euros. Fees not disclosed (Nikko Securities Europe).
IMI Bank Int'l (Cayman Islands)	ECU 250	1994	9 1/4	101.175	—	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Credit Suisse First Boston).
Waldner	ECU 50	2001	4 1/4	100	—	Size of issue, which could reach 100 million euros, will be determined May 7. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Swiss Bank Corp.).
Montreal City	CS 75	2001	10 1/4	100 1/4	98.00	Reoffered at 99 1/4. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Wood Gundy).
Nissan Int'l Finance	¥4,000	1994	7	100.825	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees 1 1/4% (Denominations 10 million yen, \$100,000).
NSK Finance Netherlands	¥10,000	1996	7 3/4	101 1/4	—	Reoffered at 99 1/4. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Denominations 10 million yen, \$100,000).
Orix	¥10,000	1995	7 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Denominations 10 million yen, \$100,000).
Orix	¥10,000	1996	7 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4% (Denominations 10 million yen, \$100,000).
World Bank	¥15,000	1995	7	100.45	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.55% (Denominations 10 million yen, \$100,000).
Equity-Linked						
Credit Saison	\$150	1996	4 1/4	100	105.75	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 2,655 yen per share and at 135.25 yen per dollar. Fees 2 1/4% (Nikko Securities Europe).
Doiwa House Industry	\$350	1996	4 1/4	100	101.75	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 2,112 yen per share and at 135.25 yen per dollar. Fees 2 1/4% (Nikko Securities Europe).
Densu Kogyo Kogyo	\$150	1995	4	100	102.75	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares of 601 yen per share and at 137.25 yen per dollar. Fees 2 1/4% (Nikko Securities Europe).
NTN	\$260	1995	4	100	103.25	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 845 yen per share and at 135.25 yen per dollar. Fees 2 1/4% (Nikko Securities Europe).
P.T. Inti Indorayon Utama	\$ 60	2006	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 7 1/4%. Callable at 102 from 1994. Convertible into company's shares at an expected 6 to 10% premium. Fees 2 1/4%. Terms to be set April 22 (Credit Suisse First Boston).
Roche Holdings	\$1,000	2001	3 1/4	100	99.50	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with 73 warrants, exercisable only on May 14, 1994 and by lot of 100, into one of the company's shares or into 10,000 Swiss francs, at owner's option, or into 7,000 Swiss francs if share is trading above that level. Fees 2 1/4% (Swiss Bank Corp.).
Suntomo Metal & Mining	\$300	1996	4 1/4	100	103.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/4% premium. Fees 2 1/4%. Terms to be set April 22 (Denwa Europe).
Taihei Kogyo	\$100	1995	4	100	110.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/4% premium. Fees 2 1/4%. Terms to be set April 22 (Denwa Europe).
UNY	\$150	1995	4	100	106.50	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/4% premium. Fees 2 1/4%. Terms to be set April 22 (Denwa Europe).
Daiowa House Industry	DM 400	1996	4 1/4	100	101.00	Noncallable. Each 5,000 mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2 1/4% premium. Fees 2 1/4%. Terms to be set April 17 (Denwa Europe).
Hanson	£500	2006	9 1/4	100	101.00	Semiannually. Callable at par from 1996. Convertible into £2,400 per share at a 15% premium. Fees 2 1/4% (Credit Suisse First Boston).

Long Rates Climb as Supply Looms

By H.J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. Treasury bonds plunged and long-term interest rates soared late Friday. But bill rates and other short-term Treasury issues remained narrowly mixed.

Dealers said prices of the longer Treasury issues had meandered in a narrow range until the Chicago bond futures market closed. Then prices began to tumble.

As a result, the Treasury's bellweather long bonds, the 7 1/2 percent issue maturing February 2021, were offered at 95 29/32, down 32 1/2/32, or \$7.50 for each \$1,000 of face value, in late dealings.

The price drop sent the long bond's yield up to 8.24 percent from 8.17 percent the day before and 8.14 percent a week ago.

"While market analysts may speculate over whether or not the

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Fed will soon ease credit, dealers, investment managers and others making buy-sell decisions are more concerned about the supply of new Treasury paper due in the next few weeks," said Steven R. Richman, chief financial economist at Barclays de Zeeuw Securities Inc.

On Wednesday, the Treasury will auction \$12 billion of new two-

year notes, which traded on a when-issued basis to yield 7.04 percent Friday, up from 7.02 percent the day before.

On Thursday, \$9 billion of five-year notes go on the block, and the when-issued yield on this issue rose to 7.79 percent from 7.75 percent the day before.

An even larger series of auctions will take place May 7-9, when the Treasury will auction an estimated \$35 billion of notes and bonds in its next quarterly refunding.

As for the Federal Reserve, it did not intervene in the credit markets, probably because federal funds traded well below the Fed's perceived target of 6 percent all day.

EUROBONDS: Investors Bet on More Dollar Gains

(Continued from first finance page)

Although it was widely expected that the Bundesbank will be forced to raise interest rates to try to protect the mark, another way to enhance the mark's appeal that would be less harmful to the rest of Europe would be for Germany's partners to lower their rates.

In any event, given the depth of the U.K. recession, it is considered only a matter of time until British rates come tumbling down and the prospect of substantial capital gains on bond holdings is buoying the market.

Last week's news from Moody's that it is considering downgrading its triple-A rating on Italy created relatively little ripple in the market,

with spreads widening some four basis points.

Bankers noted that Italy's dollar and Euro bonds have always traded as if they were a strong double-A rather than triple-A, and always yielded more than comparably dated French government paper.

However, Italy's Euro bonds could lose liquidity since the London Financial Futures Exchange admits only triple-A paper as deliverable against its Euro futures contract. Volume in the futures contract remains modest as London and Paris compete for business, but bankers expect Italy's 10 1/4 percent bonds due in 2000 to cease to be acceptable for delivery starting with the September contract.

Finally, United States manufacturing workers are no longer the world's fat cats in terms of pay and benefits. At current exchange rates, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Americans earn \$14.31 an hour in pay and benefits.

German workers, in comparison, earn \$17.58. In Japan, where pay has more than doubled in dollar terms since 1979, workers now earn the equivalent of \$12.63 an hour.

Thus, part of the price of greater American competitiveness has been paid by American factory workers. Their buying power has been squeezed as blue-collar pay has risen at a slower pace in the United States than almost anywhere else.

Poland Reports Signing Of Debt-Reduction Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WARSAW — Poland signed a landmark 50 percent debt-reduction agreement with the Paris Club of government creditors on Sunday, state television said.

Under the agreement, which was reached in principle last month, the 17 government creditors pledged to reduce Poland's official debt of \$33 billion by 50 percent over the next three years and then by a further 20 percent if the Polish government adheres to an economic program approved by the International Monetary Fund.

Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, the architect of Poland's capitalist-style economic reforms, called the deal "a major breakthrough" that would restore Poland's credibility as an economic partner.

"This will help attract foreign capital and modern technology, increasing our competitiveness and creating new jobs," he added.

Poland reported the signing after officials in Paris finalized details of the pact earlier Sunday.

Senior officials who took part in the talks said Japan had raised no further objections to the deal, even though Finance Minister Ryuzo Hashimoto warned two weeks ago that debtor countries obtaining forgiveness of official debt to Japan may not receive new loans. There have been reports that Tokyo might hold off on a \$500 million loan promised Poland.

The United States and France have gone beyond the agreement in announcing that they would write off 70 percent and 60 percent, of their Polish loans, respectively.

The debt-reduction deal covers about 70 percent of Poland's total external hard-currency debt of nearly \$48 billion.

Poland hopes the European Community will spell out how it intends to open up its markets to Polish exports when negotiations resume Monday, diplomats said in Brussels.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary also are looking for a better deal in the coming weeks as all three nations seek to tie up association accords with the Community.

The fledgling democracies' hopes were boosted by an EC foreign ministers' meeting on April 15, which told the Community's negotiators to be more accommodating. Ministers agreed to include a reference to eventual EC membership, and to ease up on some technical trade restrictions. (AFP, Reuters)

U.S. Pledge to Egypt

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady said the United States would work to persuade Western and other creditor countries to reduce Egypt's \$35 billion foreign debt by as much as 50 percent, Reuters reported from Cairo.

"That will be the goal," Mr. Brady told reporters after an hour of talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

EXPORTS: U.S. Bright Spot

(Continued from page 1)

And Karen Larin, economists at the Federal Reserve in Washington, suggest that U.S. unit costs are 60 percent of those in Germany and 80 percent of those in Japan.

DRJ/McGraw-Hill, using different data and methods, estimates that American factory costs are about 10 percent below those of Europe and Japan.

And the United States is almost certainly among the lowest-cost producers of basic commodities. Take the raw material for those ubiquitous plastic detergent bottles with bumpy sides.

It costs 25 percent less to produce high-density polyethylene pellets in the United States than in Europe, and 15 percent less than in Japan, according to Chem Systems, a consulting firm in Tarrytown, N.Y. Back in 1985, when the dollar peaked, U.S. costs were no lower than in Europe and Japan.

The United States can make steel more cheaply than Germany or Japan, although Britain can make it more cheaply yet. Indeed, USS-Poeco Industries now makes money shipping 5 percent to 10 percent of the cold-rolled steel from its plant in Pittsburg, California, to the Pacific Rim.

The average cost of producing a ton of steel in the United States is now about \$535, as against \$542 in Germany and \$614 in Japan, according to the WEFA Group, an economics consulting firm in Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

The United States also seems to have regained ground in industries that many people had written off. American textile mills, it turns out, are very competitive in products for industry and the home.

The new cost competitiveness varies from product to product, but what is striking is the huge across-the-board swing since the mid-'80s. The United States is even more competitive in manufacturing costs than it was in the late '70s, when its trade in factory goods was balanced and exports were booming.

American factory productivity — which has remained the highest in the world — has been jackrabbing along in the '80s. Rising at an average rate of 3.6 percent a year, output per hour in American factories has been advancing faster than in the '60s and nearly three times as fast as in the '70s.

Efficiency gains in the American auto industry rose about 4 percent a year in the 1980s, thanks partly to the Japanese companies that build cars in U.S. plants known as transplants.

Not all of gains resulted from shutting inefficient plants or cutting payrolls. Some reflect efforts to do things right the first time, which bolsters output per worker.

Motorola Inc., the largest U.S. maker of computer chips, has raised its productivity in part by reducing costly defects. After an intense five-year campaign, Motorola now measures defects in its popular microcontrollers — chips that show up in everything from cameras to cars — not in percentage points, but in parts per million.

More than half of Motorola's sales in 1990 were overseas. That is one reason, no doubt, that the United States recorded a trade surplus in semiconductors last year, after years of deficits.

Finally, United States manufacturing workers are no longer the world's fat cats in terms of pay and benefits. At current exchange rates, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Americans earn \$14.31 an hour in pay and benefits.

German workers, in comparison, earn \$17.58. In Japan, where pay has more than doubled in dollar terms since 1979, workers now earn the equivalent of \$12.63 an hour.

Thus, part of the price of greater American competitiveness has been paid by American factory workers. Their buying power has been squeezed as blue-collar pay has risen at a slower pace in the United States than almost anywhere else.

Subpoena Issued for Minister

Reuters

TAIPEI — Clement Chang, communications minister of Taiwan, has been summoned to appear in court in connection with a 600 million Taiwan dollar (\$22.4 million) stock scandal, state radio said on Sunday.

The Taipei district prosecutor's office issued a subpoena for Mr. Chang during the weekend, making him the first cabinet minister to be subpoenaed in connection with a corruption investigation in more than 30 years, according to local news media.

News reports said Mr. Chang would be questioned Monday about a local textile group's sale of 600 million Taiwan dollars' worth of shares in an insurance company to his daughter, Chang Chia-yi, and a university professor.

Opposition deputies in parliament, calling for Mr. Chang's dismissal, have alleged that the sale was improperly made at cut-rate prices that gave the buyers huge paper profits.

Mr. Chang offered to resign last month because of the scandal.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Darman Sees U.S. Upturn by June

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. budget director, Richard Darman, said Sunday that a big turnaround in the U.S. economy could come by May or June, but chances for a full recovery are clouded by a cautious monetary policy and banks' nervous lending policies.

"I think that there's about a 70 percent chance that people will look back at May or June and say, in one of those two months we turned," Mr. Darman said in a televised interview.

He expressed limited confidence, however, in the board of the Federal Reserve, and said the current credit crunch could derail the recovery.

Pickens Reportedly to Exit Koito

DALLAS (AP) — T. Boone Pickens is considering selling his 26.4 percent stake in Koito Manufacturing Co., the Japanese company that has rejected his request for board seats, a Pickens aide said Sunday.

But the aide, Andrew Littlefield, denied a report in the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun that said Mr. Pickens had already agreed in principle to sell his stake back to Japanese stock speculator Kitano Watanabe.

In rejecting Mr. Pickens' request, Koito accused him of acting as an agent for Mr. Watanabe. Mr. Pickens has denied the accusation and said his failure illustrates Japanese refusal to allow foreign investors.

Taiwan Reserves Soar to \$76 Billion

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan's foreign currency reserves have surged above \$76 billion, giving the island the largest reserves in the world, the cabinet's Council for Economic Planning and Development said Sunday.

A rise of more than \$10 billion in just over six months has taken Taiwan past Japan, which has reserves of less than \$70 billion, it said.

Small Firms Did Better in France

PARIS (AFP) — With sales tapering off and profits down, 1990 was a bad year for French industry, although small- and medium-sized companies fared better than conglomerates, according to the Banque de France's annual survey of 6,000 companies.

Overall sales rose 0.6 percent after inflation last year, the report released Saturday said. Sales fell 2.4 percent at companies employing more than 500 people and rose 2.6 percent in firms employing fewer than 100.

Armstrong Loses Antitrust Case

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — A federal court jury awarded a \$239 million judgment against Armstrong World Industries, deciding the floor-covering company maliciously drove a competitor out of business.

Armstrong vowed to appeal the ruling in favor of The Industry Network System, a video magazine firm. Armstrong was found to have influenced an independent distributor of its products to withdraw from a contract to a buy Industry Network-produced video selling device.

BusinessWeek

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Share prices finished higher last week with the CSE all-share index closing at 200.70 point on Friday, up 1.4 percent from 197.90 a week earlier.

Analysts said the firmer dollar and a strong performance on Wall Street contributed to a rise on the local market early in the week. Prices slipped back toward the end of the week with the exception of the April options series and uncertainty over interest rates.

Total turnover rose from 7.0 billion guilders to 7.4 billion guilders, of which 3.5 billion was in equities, up from 3.1 billion.

Frankfurt

The market posted moderate gains last week, boosted by a good performance in New York and strong buying interest from both German and foreign investors.

The DAX spot index closed Friday at 1,599.37 points, up 16.23 points, or 1.02 percent, from a week earlier. The DAX hit a high for the year of 1,623.83 points during the week before slipping back on profit-taking.

Hong Kong

Share prices fell sharply on the Hong Kong stock market last week, clouded by the deadline in Sino-British talks on a planned new \$10 billion airport for the colony.

The Hang Seng Index fell below the 3,700-point mark, losing 74.6 points, or 2 percent, to close Friday at 3,667.45.

Average daily turnover fell to 1.2 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 1.7 billion dollars.

London

A string of weak British economic indicators pushed share prices down for the second consecutive

week on the London stock exchange.

The Financial Times Stock Exchange 100-share index closed at 2,520.1 on Friday, down six points, or 0.2 percent, from a week earlier. The Financial Times index of 30 shares slipped 17.4 points to 1,980.1.

The losses were cushioned by the good performance on Wall Street in the early part of the week, and the FT-SE 100 hit an all-time high of 2,553.3 during trading on Tuesday before falling back.

Dealers said trading was unsettled with indicators showing U.K. unemployment rising at the latest clip for 20 years, manufacturing output dropping 4.6 percent year on year and new credits falling to their lowest levels in 15 years.

Milan

After a slow start, share prices gained sharply on the Milan stock market last week. The MIB index closed Friday at its high for the year of 1,176 points, up 18 points, or 1.55 percent, from a week earlier.

Volume rose from an average of 150 billion lire a day to 190 billion, with an average 58 million shares changing hands a day, up from 48 million the previous week.

Paris

Fading hopes for a cut in interest rates and poor forecasts of economic growth in France for the rest of the year drove share prices down on the Bourse last week.

The CAC-40 stock index closed Friday at 1,791.12, a loss of 30.31 points, or 1.69 percent, on the week.

Analysts said that optimism following the end of the Gulf war had begun to fade and that a strong performance on Wall Street was not enough to lift the Paris market.

Private forecasts of French growth of just 1.5 percent this year

also kept investors away from the Bourse last week, they said.

Singapore

Share prices closed higher in fairly active trading on the Singapore stock exchange.

The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 48.42 points during the week, shortened to four days because of a Monday holiday on Tuesday, to end at 1,530.09. The SSES all-Singapore index gained 12.26 points to 416.32.

Turnover increased by 12.1 percent to 335.5 million shares worth 773.8 million Singapore dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices fell slightly in slow trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week.

The Nikkei Stock Average dropped 40.53 points, or 0.515 percent, to end the week at 26,541.97. The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks listed on the market's major section shed 6.49 points to end the week at 1,998.07.

Average daily turnover fell from 394.5 million shares from 402.8 million a week earlier. The average daily value of stocks traded rose from 520.5 billion yen to 561.4 billion yen.

Zurich

Share prices closed slightly lower during a holiday-shortened and dull trading week on the Zurich stock exchange.

The Swiss Performance Index finished at 1,062.60 points on Friday, down 0.6 percent from a week earlier. The Zurich market was closed Monday.

The star performer of the week was Sandoz after the chemical group announced Thursday that it would allow greater participation by foreign investors.

There was little movement in other sectors last week.

Little Pigs Go to Market

AMSTERDAM — The future may seem bright for speculators looking for a fresh investment challenge, but it is decidedly less rosy for Dutch piglets.

In a country which has as many pigs as people, the baby porkers are at the sharp end of a new financial instrument launched by the Amsterdam agricultural futures market on Friday.

The new contract, which adds to an existing futures market for full-grown pigs, will let farmers and traders secure profit on their four-legged charges from birth to death. Futures contracts are agreements to buy or sell for a set price at a specified date.

The six-week-old piglets will live only four months after their fates are sealed on the floor of the futures exchange.

G-7: U.S. Mired on Economic Front

(Continued from page 1)

to that power, particularly in the economic arena.

Both Germany and Japan, widely criticized for their grudging support for the war effort, also plan to use the forthcoming G-7 meeting to counter U.S. complaints that they did not take on a fair share of the war burden.

Germany contends that Americans do not give it enough credit for its costly contributions to reconstructing Eastern Europe and aiding the Soviet Union, while Japan argues that the cash it is pouring into the Third World should count for something.

Adding insult to injury, even Democrats in Congress — although reeling from their political disaster in January — have not been entirely co-operative.

By mounting a strong campaign against allowing the White House to go ahead with free-trade negotiations with Mexico, they are threatening to torpedo one of President Bush's central goals of the year.

Both the GATT negotiations and the Mexican free-trade talks are tied together in a single resolution, which could be defeated by a majority vote in either House before June 1.

If Congress refuses to provide "fast-track" authority for the Mexican agreement, it could kill the Uruguay Round as well.

The White House, in response, has mounted a strong campaign to save both free-trade negotiations and probably can still extract a victory from Congress if it pulls out all the stops.

Some of the disputes with U.S. allies are likely to be papered over in the weeks ahead as diplomats prepare for the economic meeting in London in July that will bring together the heads of the seven leading industrial nations.

But it may not be easy to recover after the administration's stumbling start.

For all his initial success in winning the Gulf war, putting together the rest of President Bush's vaunted "new world order" is proving to be a lot harder task.

While disclaiming any intention of using their new clout to dictate to U.S. allies, administration officials have called for a wholesale re-examination of international economic policies in light of such events as the collapse of the Soviet empire and the Gulf war.

"We've had the most significant change in world history in all our lifetimes," Mr. Brady said last week in London, "and the idea that we're not going to approach that turn in world history with a positive, optimistic strategy doesn't occur to me as right."

BONN: Big Subsidies Continue

(Continued from first finance page)

for the economy of the densely populated and politically powerful Ruhr basin, amount to roughly 10 billion DM per year and have raised the cost of German coal to 270 DM per ton from world price levels close to 100 DM.

Each worker in the industry costs the government more than 35,000 DM in annual subsidies, while thousands of jobs in the coal industry in eastern Germany appear doomed.

If such anomalies make the coal industry an especially interesting target for Mr. Moller, he may have considerably less success against the largest recipient of state aid, the farm lobby.

Although Germany channels

some 20 billion DM annually to its farmers, a subsidy-cutter has little room for maneuver because the system is enmeshed in the common agricultural policy of the European Community.

Two other sacred cows are the western German railroad system and the housing industry, which each receive roughly 10 billion DM per year. While they also figure on most cost-cutters' hit lists, each highlights the general difficulty of trimming subsidies in a country where most state aids also have a social function.

The railroad network, for example, loses money in its own right but relieves traffic congestion and spares the environment; housing subsidies include payments to low-income population groups.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 19.

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
RJRT NO	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
IBM	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
McKesson	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
McKesson	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
McKesson	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4
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MONDAY SPORTS

Maryland No. 1 in NFL Draft, Ismail Picks CFL, \$26 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — With Raghib (Rocky) Ismail off to Canada, the Dallas Cowboys opted Sunday for defensive tackle Russell Maryland with their No. 1 pick in the National Football League draft.

Ismail, the Notre Dame star, gave a new meaning to the term blockbuster contract Saturday night when he signed to play the next four seasons for the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League for \$4.5 million a year.

"It isn't all guaranteed," said his lawyer, Jon Edwards of San Francisco. "Only \$4.5 million a year is guaranteed — for all four years."

Bruce McNall, the owner of the National Hockey League's Los Angeles Kings as well as the Argonauts, signed Ismail to a contract that will pay him \$26.2 million for 1991-94. Of that, \$18.2 million is guaranteed.

Ismail will have to earn the other \$8 million by attracting larger crowds than expected and with other services, Edwards said.

The \$6.5 million is about \$1.5 million larger than the annual salaries of the highest-paid baseball players, Roger Clemens, Dwight Gooden and Jose Canseco.

Quarterback Joe Montana of the San Francisco 49ers is the highest-paid player in the NFL at \$3.75 million a year.

The Argonauts are owned by McNall, Wayne Gretzky, the star of the Kings, and actor John Candy. Jerry Jones, the Cowboys' owner, said early Sunday that his team decided to keep the top pick. It obtained Friday from the New England Patriots. Jones also said the Cowboys have signed Maryland.

The Cowboys obtained the No. 1 pick by giving the Patriots their 11th pick in the first round, a second-round pick (41st overall) and undisclosed players or draft choices for next year.

Maryland, a 6-foot, 2-inch, 273-pound (127-kilogram), 123.8-kilogram All-American from Miami, played for the Cowboys coach, Jimmy Johnson, when he was the coach at Miami.

Cleveland had the second pick and used more than 10 of the allotted 15 minutes before choosing free safety Eric Turner from UCLA.

It was the earliest a defensive back had been chosen since 1956.

Atlanta used the No. 3 pick for Bruce Pickens of Nebraska, a 5-9, 195-pound defensive back.

Next up was Denver, which took more than 12 minutes to select linebacker Mike Croel of Nebraska, a special teams standout known for his kick-blocking ability.

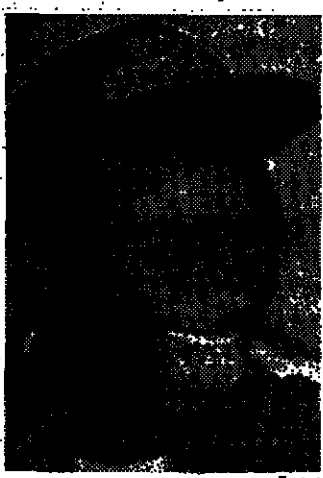
It was the first time in history that the first four players drafted were defensive players.

The Los Angeles Rams next used more than 13 minutes before settling on Ismail's Notre Dame teammate, cornerback Todd Light, the fifth straight defensive player selected.

Phoenix chose sixth and went for defensive lineman Eric Swann, who did not play college football.

Swann, recruited by North Carolina State, was academically ineligible and chose to play semipro football with the Bay State Titans in Lynn, Massachusetts.

He is the first non-college player to be chosen in the first round since Emil Sitko, by the Rams, in 1946. Sitko chose to attend Notre Dame and later played in the NFL with



Ismail: \$6.5 million a year.

San Francisco and the Chicago Cardinals.

Tampa Bay was next and picked 6-6, 290-pound offensive tackle Charles McRae of Tennessee. He moved from defensive tackle to offense in his sophomore year.

The New York Jets owned the eighth choice but had exercised it in last year's supplemental draft when they picked wide receiver Rob Moore of Syracuse.

That brought Green Bay up, which used nearly all 15 minutes before deciding to trade the pick to Philadelphia. In exchange, the Packers got the Eagles' first-round pick Sunday, the 20th player, as well as the Eagles' No. 1 next year.

Philadelphia then used the pick on Tennessee's other offensive tackle, 305-pound Antonio Davis.

San Diego wasted no time with the next pick, grabbing defensive back Stanley Richard of Texas.

Detroit used No. 11 to draft wide receiver Herman Moore from Virginia. He was the first offensive skill position player to be selected.

New England went next with the

choice acquired from Dallas and chose tackle Pat Harlow from Southern California.

Dallas, with its second pick of the opening round, used almost all 15 minutes before taking wide receiver Alvin Harper, the third Tennessee player picked.

Atlanta, with its second selection, took another wide receiver, Mike Pritchard from Colorado.

That sent it back to Dallas for a third pick and the Cowboys decided to swap it to New England in exchange for two picks. That allowed the Patriots to make Leonard Russell of Arizona State the first running back chosen.

Pittsburgh then took defensive end Huey Richardson, making it the 10th straight year Florida had a first-round pick, the longest streak in the nation.

Seattle made Dan McGwire the first quarterback selected by taking the 6-8 passer from San Diego State with the 16th draft. The younger brother of the Oakland Athletics slugger, Mark McGwire, will become the tallest quarterback in NFL history.

The Washington Redskins traded with Dallas for the 17th pick and took Michigan State defensive tackle Bobby Wilson; it was the Redskins' first pick in the opening round in eight years.

Cincinnati then picked Colorado outside linebacker Alfred Williams. At 6-6, 235, he is considered the best pass rusher in the draft.

Green Bay next selected Ohio State cornerback Vinnie Clark, the third cornerback and fifth defensive back selected in the draft.

The Cowboys' third pick of the day was Mississippi defensive tackle Kevin Ricks, taken with the 20th choice gotten from Washington. The Cowboys quickly traded the rights to Ricks to Detroit for choices in the second, third and fourth rounds.

(AP, LAT, UPI)



The Tigers' Tony Phillips was forced down and out by shortstop Ozzie Guillen in the second inning Saturday. But the White Sox had yet to come out on top in a game in their new Comiskey Park.

3 Hits From Olson Help Braves Hold Off the Reds, 3-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Greg Olson went 3-for-3 Sunday to help the Braves defeat Cincinnati, 3-2, in Atlanta, snap a three-game losing streak and end the Reds' four-game winning streak. Charlie Leibrandt and Kent Mercker combined on a six-hitter for the Braves.

Atlanta took a 1-0 lead in the first when Deion Sanders opened with a triple to right center and scored on a sacrifice fly by Jeff Treadway.

The Reds tied it, 1-1, in the third. Jose Rijo led off with a single and Chris Sabo walked. Both runners moved up a base on a sacrifice by Billy Hatcher. Barry Larkin then hit into a fielder's choice that brought home Rijo.

Atlanta went on top, 2-1, in the fourth. With two out, Terry Pendleton walked and stole second, and Olson followed with an RBI single to left.

Atlanta capped its scoring in the seventh, taking a 3-1 lead. With one out, Olson delivered his third hit, a double to left. Oris Nixon came in as a pinch-runner and scored on a single to left by Raphael Belliard.

Cincinnati drew to 3-2 in the eighth. With two out, Glenn Braggs singled, went to second on a wild pitch by Leibrandt and scored on a single by Mariano Duncan.

In games played Saturday: Padres 5, Dodgers 3: Paul Faries hit a two-run triple as the Padres rallied for four unearned runs in the seventh inning in San Diego. Los Angeles led, 3-1, and Tim Lincecum had two out when left-fielder Kai Daniels dropped Garry Templeton's line drive for a two-base error.

Shawn Abner singled in Templeton, pinch-hitter Mike Aldrete

walked and Faries tripled to deep center field, giving the Padres a 4-3 lead. Tony Fernandez later singled off John Candelaria.

Giants 4, Astros 0: In San Francisco, Barry Bonds got his first National League victory on a five-hitter, and rookie Steve Decker hit a two-run homer in the second to help defeat Houston.

Black's two-out single in the fourth led to two more runs when

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Robby Thompson followed with a triple and scored on a single by Willie McGee. It was McGee's first RBI for the Giants after 44 at-bats.

Mets 3, Expos 1: Gregg Jefferies' two-run double with two outs in the eighth inning broke a 1-1 tie in Montreal.

Kevin Elster drew a walk from Chris Nabholz to lead off the inning and was sacrificed to second. After Vince Coleman fled out, Tom Herr walked and Jefferies, in a 6-for-40 slump, followed with a double down the left-field line.

Pirates 9, Cubs 3: In Pittsburgh, Mike LaValiere's first grand slam in the majors completed Pittsburgh's six-run sixth inning.

With the Pirates leading, 2-1, Gary Redus and Jay Bell singled ahead of Andy Van Slyke's RBI single, bringing on Chuck McElroy, who walked Bobby Bonilla. Barry Bonds hit a sacrifice fly for his first RBI of the season. After Les Lancaster replaced McElroy and walked Jeff King, LaValiere hit a drive into the right-field seats.

Reds 3, Braves 0: Tom Browning let the Braves have only three hits in 8 1/2 innings, and Barry Larkin hit his third home run of the season to lead off the third and make it 2-0 in Atlanta.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 5: Cardinals 12, Phillies 1: In St. Louis, Darren Daulton doubled in Vay Hays in the 10th inning to win the second for Philadelphia.

In the first game, Jose DeLeon won for the second time in 21 starts as St. Louis scored five runs in the first, helped by Jose Quenodo's two-run triple, four runs in the second and two in the third.

(AP, UPI)

■ Clemens Gets a Hearing
The case of Roger Clemens vs. the umpires was thrown back to the starting point Friday after the Boston Red Sox star made his argument at a five-hour hearing in the commissioner's office with the help of a professional lip reader who interpreted a videotape on his behalf, The New York Times reported.

For now, the five-game suspension and \$10,000 fine imposed on Clemens by the American League president Bobby Brown, has been labeled all but moot, thanks to a little-used appeals tactic provided for by baseball's labor agreement.

Clemens carried his appeal to Commissioner Fay Vincent, as is the right of any player fined more than \$500. According to Vincent, the agreement also requires that Clemens be allowed a new hearing. Clemens does not "have to persuade me to overturn the decision," Vincent said. "We just start over."

Mariners Hand Eckersley a Rare Setback

The Associated Press
Dennis Eckersley, the Oakland Athletics' relief ace, couldn't be faulted for having a faulty memory. It's been so long time since he's failed.

"I can't remember ever being taken out of a game," he said. He was Saturday night when he blew a save — almost unheard of for him — in the Athletics' 3-2 loss to the Mariners in Seattle.

Eckersley failed to save a game for only the third time in 55 chances, and Scott Bradley's single off Steve Chitren capped a three-run rally in the ninth inning.

Eckersley, who gave up a two-run homer to Alvin Davis, departed after allowing three hits and failing to retire a batter. That hadn't happened since May 19, 1989.

"I made a bad pitch to Alvin and he hit it," he said. "These things happen. But I guess I'd rather have it happen in April than September."

Davis' homer, the first off Eckersley since last Aug. 30, came after Edgar Martinez singled to start the inning. After the homer, only the third Eckersley has allowed in two seasons, Greg Briedley singled.

Chitren relieved and Briedley stole his fourth base before Bradley singled to right for his second game-

winning hit in four games. It gave Erik Hanson a complete-game victory, extended Seattle's winning streak to five games and Oakland's losing streak to three.

Eckersley was 4-for-4 in save opportunities coming in and 48-for-50 last season.

Oakland's Dave Henderson homered in the first off Hanson. Henderson's sixth homer tied him with the San Francisco Giants' Kevin Mitchell for the major league lead.

Hanson allowed five hits, struck out 10 — including Jose Canseco three times — and gave up one intentional walk in his first complete game. Bob Welch gave up five hits in 7 1/2 innings.

"We showed a lot of character," Davis said. "I've felt all along we've had a lot of character but it's good to show other people."

A crowd of 51,412, eighth largest in the 15 years the Mariners have played in the Kingdom, went home happy for a change.

"We've had the label of not playing well in front of big crowds," said the Mariners' manager, Jim Lefebvre. "Well, a lot of these fans will be coming back."

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Angels 2, Twins 1: In Anaheim, California, Luis Polonia singled in Dave Gallagher in the eighth to break a tie and give California its third straight victory.

Chili Davis of the Twins had tied the game in the eighth with his second home run of the season. It was Minnesota's seventh loss in a row.

California took a 1-0 lead in the third when Donnie Hill led off with a double, took third on Gallagher's sacrifice fly and scored on Junior Felix's sacrifice.

Twins 2, White Sox 1: The White Sox made it 0-for-2 at their new Comiskey Park in Chicago as Tony Phillips' run-scoring single with two outs in the 12th gave Detroit the victory.

The Tigers have won four straight games, while the White Sox have dropped three straight after winning their first six.

Rangers 1, Orioles 0: Nolan Ryan struck out 10 Orioles in 7 1/2 innings for his first victory in 16 years at Memorial Stadium in Baltimore.

Blues' first in 25 opportunities — when the North Stars' center, Marc Bureau, accidentally kicked the puck in the net at 6:35 of the second period to make it 2-2.

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Mota and Tolstikov Win Swift London Marathon

The Associated Press
Rosa Mota of Portugal and Yakov Tolstikov of the Soviet Union won the London Marathon on Sunday, both outdistancing strong fields of contenders in the 26.2-mile race.

Mota broke away from the pack at 14 miles (about 22 kilometers) to win by 1 minute, 21 seconds, in 2:26:14, the second-fastest time in the world this year.

Tolstikov raced away from the men's field to finish in 2:09:17. Gelindo Bordin of Italy, Tolstikov's top challenger and Olympic gold medalist, dropped out four miles from the end.

Mannel Matias of Portugal finished second, edging Jan Hurnuk of Poland. Both clocked 2:10:21.

Among the women, Francine Smith of the United States, who placed second in this race last year, finished second again with her fastest-ever marathon. She was timed at 2:27:35.

Also on Sunday, Rob de Castella of Australia led most of the way in winning the Rotterdam Marathon a second time in 2:09:42.

Joke Kleiweg of the Netherlands was the women's winner, in 2:34:18.

De Castella's time was nearly three minutes slower than the world record of 2:06:50 set on the course in 1988 by Belayneh Densamo of Ethiopia.

Dionicio Ceron of Mexico finished second in 2:10:02, after surging past Tesfaye Dadi of Ethiopia in the closing stages. Dadi was third in 2:10:06.

Kleiweg won after passing Addis Gezahagne of Ethiopia about six-sixths of a mile from the finish. Gezahagne finished second in 2:35:04 and Anna Ruia of Romania was third in 2:38:52.

In the 14th annual Madrid marathon, John Burra of Tanzania won Sunday, breaking the race record with a time of 2:12:19. Antoni Niemczak was second in 2:14:47.

Fabiola Rueda of Colombia, with 2:38:45, was the first woman to finish and 95th out of 4,231 runners to cross the line.

United Stunned In English Final

The Associated Press
WEMBLEY, England — Irish international midfielder John Sheridan summed Manchester United with a first half goal Sunday as his second division soccer team Sheffield Wednesday won the English League Cup with a 1-0 upset.

Wednesday, which is under the direction of former United manager Ron Atkinson, edged a team expected to reach this season's Cup Winners' Cup final. United had been beaten only once in 27 previous cup games.

Sheridan scored in the 37th minute when he intercepted a clearing pass and fired a hard shot that goalkeeper Les Sealey got his fingertips on but couldn't stop from going in off the inside of the goalpost.

Wednesday midfielder John Harkes, 24, the first American to play in a major final at the home of English soccer, also picked up a winner's medal.

He was replaced eight minutes from the final whistle but played an important part in blocking off the left side of United's offense.

On Wednesday, United hopes to gain the Cup Winners' Cup final by beating Legia Warsaw.

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NHL's 4 Divisional Finals Are All Even Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
The St. Louis Blues and Edmonton Oilers have bounced back in the National Hockey League's playoffs.

The Blues beat the Minnesota North Stars, 5-2, to tie their best-of-seven Norris Division final at a game each Saturday night. The Oilers did likewise in the Smythe Division with a 4-3 double-overtime defeat of the Los Angeles Kings.

Friday night, the Montreal Canadiens tied the Adams Division series, 1-1, by beating the Boston Bruins in overtime, and the Pittsburgh Penguins beat the Washington Capitals in overtime to tie their Patrick Division series at 1-1.

NORRIS DIVISION
Blues 5, North Stars 2: Adam Oates got the game-winning goal on a rebound of a shot by Brett Hull at 7:55 of the third period to break a 2-2 tie in St. Louis.

Jeff Brown made it 4-2 with 6:19 left, putting the puck into an empty net off a pass from Dave Thominson on a two-on-one break. Rich Sutter got an empty-net goal with 19 seconds left.

Rod Brind'Amour was credited with a power-play goal — the

Blues' first in 25 opportunities — when the North Stars' center, Marc Bureau, accidentally kicked the puck in the net at 6:35 of the second period to make it 2-2.

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Film World Tribute to Audrey Hepburn

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

GENEVA—In 1966, Audrey Hepburn did what many working mothers would like to do: She gave up her career so she would be there when her children came home from school every day. And since the alternative was "being miserable" on movie sets, she said, it was easily done.

Yet her decision broke the hearts of a generation of men and women moviegoers for whom the wide-eyed beauty of long limbs, innocent look and clipped, English accent had come to mean something special. They had, as Henry Higgins put it, grown accustomed to her face.

After her two sons grew up, though, Hepburn again followed her instinct. Instead of going back to acting, since 1988 she has been a special ambassador for the United Nations Children's Fund, visiting destitute children in the Third World and raising funds in the first world to help them.

Yet the legacy of her brief career is such that, today, no less than in the 1950s and 1960s, the mere mention of Audrey Hepburn's name still evokes the magic of such films as "Roman Holiday," "Breakfast at Tiffany's" and "My Fair Lady."

Monday night, the Film Society of the Lincoln Center pays tribute to this career in a gala at the Avery Fisher Hall in New York. Excerpts from her films will be shown, while speakers include the directors Billy Wilder and Stanley Donen and the actors Gregory Peck, Alan Arkin and Tony Perkins, all of whom worked with Hepburn. The tribute is part of the Film Society's series of annual homages that began in 1972 with Charles Chaplin.

"If they feel the body of my work is enough to be given an evening like this, well, it's absolutely marvelous, but it's also absolutely terrifying," she said in a recent interview in Switzerland where she has resided since 1964. "I've never been through anything like this before."

Not that the world of cinema is now alien to her. She keeps in touch with old friends from Hollywood and still loves watching movies. She also starred in "Robin and Marian" in 1976 ("during



Audrey Hepburn in "Breakfast at Tiffany's" in 1961 (inset left); appearing in a 1987 TV film (above) and, right, at the age of 21.

my children's holidays") and had smaller parts in "Bloodline" in 1979, in "They All Laughed" in 1981 and in Steven Spielberg's "Always" last year.

Yet the Audrey Hepburn of popular memory dates back to the 22 films she made between 1951 and 1966. She won an Academy Award for her first American-made movie, "Roman Holiday," in 1954 and was nominated for an Oscar four more times—for "Sabrina," "The Nun's Story," "Breakfast at Tiffany's" and "Wait Until Dark."

Today, as elegant as ever at the age of 61, Hepburn says she is still mystified by her success. Her career "sort of happened," she said, without a plan, without driving ambition, with lots of fun and lots of luck. Backed by talented actors, directors, writers and designers, she recalled, "there was little left for me to do once I was in one of those movies."

Fame clearly did not turn her head, thanks, she believes, to her Dutch and English upbringing. Life, she was instructed, is a down-to-earth sort of business to be handled with modesty and compassion. Use your God-given commonsense and, remember, "it's not very good manners to talk about yourself."

Yet why, she was pressed, does she think she provoked such strong feelings of empathy from her audiences? After all, she was not a sex symbol ("I sure wasn't"), so what was it—her beauty, her vulnerability, her sense of humor, her sensitivity—that gave her that special aura?

"It's impossible for me to know," she said with hesitation, "but if you asked me what I would like it to be, though it may sound presumptuous to say so, it's an experience I've had with other performers who somehow make you open up to them. For

me, it always has to do with some kind of affection, love, a warmth. "I myself was born with an enormous need for affection and a terrible need to give it. That's the only thing I know for sure. Now, out there, there is a whole world of people who need it. That's what I'd like to think may have been the appeal. They have recognized something in me they have themselves—the need to receive affection and the need to give it. Does that sound soppy?"

Born in Belgium of a Dutch mother and an English father, she spent her early years in England. After her parents separated, she returned to the Netherlands and went through the hardship and fear of World War II under Nazi occupation.

Her uncle and a her mother's cousin were shot, while a brother was sent to a labor camp in Germany. By the end of the war, with no water or electricity in their home in Arnhem, she and her family were eating tulip bulbs.

What kept her going was her determination to become a dancer. After the war, still only 16 years old, she won a scholarship at the Rambert Ballet School in London. "My dream was to wear a tutu and dance at Covent Garden," she recalled, "but I never thought I'd make it. I was too tall and I was far behind because of the war."

Instead, within a couple of years, Hepburn was taking on fashion assignments and occasional small parts in West End musicals. This led to small parts in some English movies. And it was while shooting "Monte Carlo Baby" in 1951 in the French Riviera that she was spotted on the beach by Colette as the ideal person to play "Gigi" on Broadway.

William Wyler, who cast her alongside Gregory Peck in "Roman Holiday," did the rest. And from then on, she starred in a succession of hits, climbing with "Wait Until Dark" in 1966. While shooting that movie, though, she decided to stop acting. Sean, her son from her marriage to Mel Ferrer, had just started school. "He was here and I was there and I was desperate," she said.

Luca, her second son, was born in 1970 of her marriage to an Italian psychiatrist, Andrea Dotti. And while they kept a home in Rome until their separation, her roots were always in her old farmhouse between Geneva and Lausanne where she now lives with Robert Wolters, a Dutch former actor.

Today she recalls her movie career without regrets. "It was always a rather cheerful business, with lots of laughs and giggles and sweetness and caring," she said.

She worked alongside a parade of matinee idols several years her senior, not only Gregory Peck, but also Gary Cooper, Cary Grant and Rex Harrison. As for her favorite movie, she said, "It's like asking if I like chocolate cake more than spaghetti." Then she added softly: "Perhaps it was 'My Fair Lady' because I loved working with music."

LANGUAGE

Lebanonization and a Grain of Salt

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—An ugly but necessary new word is being floated out today: *Lebanonization*, "the creation of lengthy nouns out of shorter words by adding -ization."

Events in the Gulf have churned up a couple of -ization formations that need work.

One is *Lebanonization*. This tongue twister was coined in June 1983 by Shimon Peres, Israel's Labor Party leader, on the analogy of *Vietnamization* as Israel removed its troops from Lebanon. "Our policy should be maximum Lebanonization of the territory and minimum permanent Israeli army presence." In that sense, *Lebanonization* was a good thing—returning Lebanon to the Lebanese, much as Americans wanted to turn the fighting of our 1960s war over to our South Vietnamese allies.

However, the Israeli withdrawal was followed by what seems to be a permanent state of civil war among the religious, ethnic and political factions within that unhappy country; as a result, the word gained a pejorative sense of "unending internal strife, fueled by arms sales from abroad."

By 1989, Mary Curran of The Boston Globe was using the changed sense in reporting from the West Bank of the Jordan River. "Israeli analysts now frequently refer to what they call the *Lebanonization* of the territories, a label that means that all semblance of restraint, of playing by rules, is breaking down." Mikhail S. Gorbachev joined in: "Let's be frank," he told a 1990 party plenum of his worry about Boris N. Yeltsin's calls for decentralization. "The country could really be threatened by Lebanonization with all the well-known consequences."

The postwar struggle within Iraq put the word in its negative sense over the top. In Washington last month, Laurie Mylroie of the Harvard Center for Middle Eastern Studies urged President Bush to establish contacts with dissidents in Iraq quickly. "The United States can constructively influence the situation in Iraq without setting for its Saddamization or Lebanonization." Otherwise, she warned, "Either Saddam will re-establish control, or you'll have a Lebanonization."

Bush administration spokesmen used the word to justify a sudden hands-off policy, leaving vulnerable to Saddam Hussein the Kurdish and Shiite opponents that Bush had urged to revolt.

"The new threat-word is *Lebanonization*," A. M. Rosenthal wrote in The New York Times. This term was not the same as *Balkanization*, a much older word. I asked my colleague for his differentiation.

"*Lebanonization* refers to the activity within a single country," he replied, "so riven with religious and other disputes that the country becomes impossible to govern. Lebanon was divided that way and became subject to foreign invasion by the Palestinians and then the Syrians."

"*Balkanization* means taking a country and splitting it into parts," Rosenthal continued, "into separate countries. In relation to Iraq, it means taking away areas to form Kurdistan and perhaps another country in the south. That would turn Iraq into three countries—they could make seven out of it, for all I care—but such *Balkanization* is not the same process as the internal struggle that causes *Lebanonization*."

You may think this clearly pins down the meaning of *Lebanonization*, but a complication arises: Because the word is such a mouthful, putting a constant danger to broadcasters, a conspiracy is afoot to compress it. Bashir Gemaayal, the president-elect of Lebanon who was assassinated before he could take office, spoke in 1982 of what was transcribed as "the *re-Lebanonization*" of the mountainous area occupied by the Druze. Peres had this was an error in transcription, but Zbigniew Brzezinski wrote in 1989 of "Iraq even facing the danger of internal *Lebanonization*." After Saddam Hussein's military defeat, The Associated Press reported that Yemen's United Nations ambassador, Abdulla al-Ashali, complained that everybody said "they don't want *Lebanonization* of Iraq," but actions were encouraging it.

Look, Excellence and Zbig, we're not talking about a country called "Leban," if you are going to use the overused verb, it requires the full *Lebanonization*.

Now we take our leave of Beirut-causes and turn to the second example of *Lebanonization*. What do we call the process of taking the salt out of water? The plants to do that were in the news when they were endangered during the recent hostilities.

"*Desalination* or *deLebanization*," writes Ben Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post. "Bush was the former, Baker the latter. Lead us out of this minefield!"

We start with our gal *sal*, Latin for our noun "salt," and the adjective *saline*; a *saline solution* is frequently a fancy way of saying "salt water." In 1904, when the notion of taking the salt out of sea water was first seriously brooded about, the verb was the simple *desalt*. In 1949, *desalinate* appeared, the function of a device called a *desalinator*, the author Arthur Koestler picked up the term and applied it to the purposely bland: "The blond, good-looking young man with his neutral, 'de-salinated' features."

People in the desalting dodge have named their trade group the International Desalination Association, and its director, Patricia A. Burke, says that when faced with the Bradlee question, "we prefer the shorter term *desalination*."

I prefer the even shorter verb *desalt*, and would use the *desalt* to describe the machine or the person who operates it. We have no good reason to keep lengthening the terms from *desalination* to *desalinationization* and ultimately to *desalinationizationization*.

Must the -ize always have it? No; the -ization suffix, so readily used for turning a noun into the action, condition or result of making, should be resisted when a shorter route is at hand. *Lebanization* is a bad habit; you can even forget the word.

Nervous broadcasters will have to negotiate the shoals of *Lebanonization* in all its stutter-inducing syllabification until a nation or region with a shorter name becomes the example of ceaseless hostility. And I suppose we'll have to prefer the familiar *decentralization* that Yeltsin seeks to an unfamiliar *decentralization*.

But if you don't like the *colorization* of old movies, complain instead about *coloring*; if you can't get your mouth fixed for needless extensions of *brackishness*, say *desalting*. (Become *desalination-free*!)

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